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General Seizes

Power in Coup

In Bangladesh

in broadcasts monitored here.

and that as a result, Bangladesh

was "facing a crisis on every front — economic, political, social and law and order."

"This government has completely failed," the 52-year-old career officer said. "The people expect

the army to come to their aid."

Mr. Sattar, 75 and in fragile health, spoke on the radio before

Gen. Ershad, conceding: "The sit-uation in Bangladesh has reached the state where in the interest of

the Bangladesh people, military

rule has become necessary."
Mr. Sattar's status was not clear.

The United News of India quoted

unidentified sources as saying he

was under house arrest in the capi-

Communication links with the

country were severed early in the

morning and remained so hours

Bangladesh radio said that Dac-

ca remained calm under a dusk-to-

dawn curfew and that troops were

in control of all key points. Gov-ernment offices were reported

closed. Gen. Ershad, who suspended the

constitution and dissolved Parlia-

ment, said elections would be held

soon to pick a new president. He

CALCUTTA - Bangladesh's army chief seized power Wednesday in

an apparently bloodless coup, Bangladesh radio reported.

Lt. Gen. Hussain Mohammad Ershad imposed martial law and pro-

claimed himself head of the government, the official radio in Dacca said

President Abdus Sattar had failed to cleanse his administration of cor-ruption when the army forced him to restructure his Cabinet last month

Gen. Ershad, in an afternoon address to the nation, said deposed

No. 30.822

PARIS, THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1982

Established 1887

Brezhnev Steps Up 2 Arabs **Pressure on China** To End Hostility

able to both sides to improve Sovi-et-Chinese relations on the basis of

mutual respect for each other's in-

terests, noninterference in each other's affairs and mutual benefit

third countries," he declared,

relations." he said.

- certainly not to the detriment of

This could mean "economic, scientific, cultural as well as political

Relations With India

was almost certainly intended to calm fears in India, which also has border disputes with China, that

the Russians were prepared to risk

ment.
China had no immediate com-ment on Mr. Brezhnev's remarks,

which were released after the For-eign Ministry had closed for the day, a Chinese official said in Pe-

Mr. Brezhnev criticized China for cooperating with "the policy of imperialists" but he said the Soviet

Union has never tried to interfere

Taiwan, poses no military threat to

His comments occurred after an

exchange of unofficial visits to Pe-

king and Moscow by a Soviet for-eign policy adviser and a team of

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

The reference to third countries

From Agency Dispatches
MOSCOW — President Leonid I. Brezhnev appealed to China Wednesday to end two decades of hostility between Moscow and Peking and said the Soviet Union was ready for concrete steps to im-

"We have never considered normal the state of hostility and estrangement between our countries," Mr. Brezhnev said in the central Asian city of Tashkent, 300 miles (480 kilometers) from the

"We are prepared to come to terms, without any preliminary souring the increasingly warm rela-tions they have enjoyed with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's govern-

Deng Warns U.S. on Arms For Taiwan

PEKING — China is prepared to downgrade relations with the in Peking's internal affairs. He also said the Soviet Union recognized China's claim to United States if their dispute over U.S. arms sales to Taiwan is not resolved, Deng Xiaoping was quot-ed Wednesday as saying. He called U.S. handling of the issue unacits neighbor and fondly remembers the period of good relations that lasted until the early 1960s.

It was the strongest statement from a Chinese leader on the weapons question, though the wording was similar to an unsigned official commentary re-

leased by Peking early this month. Mr. Deng, the powerful deputy chairman of the Communist Party, said that if the problem cannot be settled, "then let the relations retrogress. So be it. But that's not so terrible. The Chinese nation will still exist, I think."

Mr. Deng made the comments Feb. 18 to Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the deposed ruler of Cambodia, according to a report Wednesday in the monthly maga-ine Liaswang, excerpts of which were published by the Chinese news agency.

Diplomatic observers said it was highly significant that Mr. Deng's statements would be released more than a month after they were

"We are well prepared for any eventuality that might occur," Mr. Deng was quoted as saying. He told Prince Sihanouk that

the U.S. handling of the Taiwan problem was "unacceptable. On this question, we have no room for maneuverability."

Warning to Missions

The Reagan administration has pledged to continue selling defenve weapons to Taiwan under the Taiwan Relations Act, passed by Congress after relations with China were normalized.

In a clear warning to the United States, China on March 15 sent a formal diplomatic note to all Pe king missions, warning against of-ficial or semi-official relations with Taiwan in the guise of "unofficial

China and the United States have conducted talks on the arms sales question since January, when Washington said it would continue washington said it would continue supplying Taipei with F-5e fighter planes. No progress has been reported, and China repeatedly has hinted that it would downgrade U.S. relations if the talks failed.

Mr. Deng also was quoted Wednesday as saying that he told Vice President Bush, a former envoy to China, that Americans are mistaken if they believe the Chinese need U.S. assistance and technology to modernize.

Chinese officials have said privately, however, that a downgrading of U.S. ties would cause farreaching problems, and would set back the government's ambitious

Slain in West Bank

Early Elections Urged by Begin

By David K. Shipler New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Two more

Palestinians were shot to death on
the West Bank Wednesday. One was killed after he stabbed and wounded an Israeli border police-man, the other by Jewish settlers whose car had been stoned. Another Arab youth was killed in fight-ing with soldiers in the Gaza Strip.

The clashes, which brought to six the number of Arabs killed dur-ing the last five days, occurred amid continued demonstrations on the West Bank and rising political uncertainties in Jerusalen

Prime Minister Menachem Begin, who proposed resigning Tues-day night after a tie vote in parlia-ment on a motion of no confidence, said Wednesday that while he had accepted his Cabinet's deci-sion to remain in office, he favored early elections, preferably within a year. He mentioned November as a possible date.

Meanwhile, the army radio an-nounced that Defense Minister Ariel Sharon, whose main office is in Tel Aviv, was opening a second office in East Jerusalem, the mostly Arab sector of the city captured in the 1967 war.

Mr. Begin announced his inten-tion some time ago to move the prime minister's office from the vestern to the eastern part of the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



Gen. Efrain Rios Montt, center, announces the formation of a junta in Guatemala City. At left is Gen. Horacio Maldonado Shad and at right Col. Francisco Gordillo, the other junta leaders.

New Junta in Guatemala Suspends Constitution, Bans Political Parties

GUATEMALA CITY -- Guatemala's new military junta, moving to consolidate its power Wednes-day, suspended the constitution, dissolved Congress and banned political parties.

The three-member junta, led by retired Gen. Efrain Rios Montt, took power Tuesday in a coup, the first military takeover in Guatemala in 19 years. The political orientation of the junta was unclear.

On Wednesday, no disturbances

turned to work in the capital and other cities. Only a few army patrols were seen in Guatemala City. A six-man advisory council of military men, believed to represent the junior officers who led the coup, was named Wednesday. They include officers from the

colonel to second lieutenant. 'Drop Your Weapons'

army and air force, ranking from

In an impassioned speech on television Tuesday night, Gen. Rios Monti gave a stern warning to rightist gunmen and leftist guerrillas, who have made this nation of 7.2 million a battleground. "Subversives, take note," he declared. "Only the army has the right to carry arms. You must drop your weapons, because if you don't, we are going to take them from you.

ternoon of shooting at the cullitary. garrison in Uniezzitenango, 120 miles (192 kilometers) west of the capital, but Gen. Rios Montt said was no resistance to the

There were reports Tuesday af-

"The situation in the country is normal and tranquil," he said.
"There is no state of siege." He promised elections but set no date.

Gen. Rios Montt said President Romeo Lucas García had been flown out of the country. His destination was unknown. Nor was there any word from Gen. Lucas Garcia's elected successor, Gen. Angel Anibal Guavara, who had been scheduled to take office July 1. The U.S. Embassy in Guatemala said it had received word that Gea. Guevara was safe.

Gen. Guevara, a close associate of Gen. Lucas Garcia, was elected March 7. Opposition parties charged that the voting was rigged.

Gen. Rios Monti, who ren unsuccessfully for president eight years ago as the candidate of a co-alition headed by the center-right Christian Democratic Party, told reporters at the presidential palace that he would rule by decree with two junta colleagues, Gen. Hora-cio Maldonado Shad and Col. Francisco Gordillo. The two held high posts during Gen. Lucas Garcia's four years in office.

In Mexico City, a spokesman for Guatemala's estimated 4,000 to 6,000 leftist guerrillas labeled Gen. Rios Montt "a puppet" of Wash-

The Reagan administration reacted cautiously to the coup, apparently uncertain about the political leanings of the junta. The State Department said that the administration is monitoring the situ-

Under the Carter administra-tion, the United States cut off mili-

ing violent repression. But the Reagan administration, which considers Guatemala extremely important in countering revolutionary movements in Central Ameri-ca, said last month that a small military training program would human rights situation improves.

An estimated 300 people a month were killed in politically motivated violence in 1981, many at the hands of rightist death

The junta leader vowed

"change Guatemala's image by way of its foreign relations, espe-cially with the United States."

By Alan Riding

MANAGUA - The United

New York Times Service

States and Nicaragua have agreed

to resume direct negotiations on

as early as next week and might be

[In Mexico City, Mr. Castafieda said Wednesday that officials from

the United States and Nicaragua

probably would meet soon in the Mexican capital, Reuters report-

In the meantime, however, Ni-

held in Mexico City.

here.

said a council would be formed to advise him and indicated that the Nicaragua, U.S. Said to Plan Talks

caragua is preparing to denounce before the United Nations Security Council alleged U.S. plans to in-vade Nicaragua. Nicaraguan offi-House deputy press secretary, Lar-ry Speakes, said Wednesday that cials have charged that recent inci-dents along Nicaragua's northern border with Honduras are part of

by Washington. Foreign Minister Jorge Cas-"The difficulty is that the Unittañeda of Mexico, who paid a ed States is playing two roles at the same time," Foreign Minister Mifour-hour visit to Managua on Monday, brought an American guel d'Escoto told reporters. "It is suggestion for new negotiations. talking about negotiations but has Nicaragua immediately acnot stopped pursuing the option of cepted it, the sources said Tuesday. They added that talks could begin

Ready to Talk

The diplomatic sources said that Nicaragua had indicated its readiness to open talks with Washington this week but that the Reagan administration insisted on awaiting the results of elections for a constituent assembly in El Salva-

he was not aware that negotiations had been arranged. The Associated Press reported. He said the administration would not comment on confers with the U.S. secretary of state. Alexander M. Haig Jr., after El Salvador's elections.) The sources added that the U.S.-

[In Washington, the White

President Abdus Sattar

new chief of state would take di-

rection from the military.
"I have no political ambition; I

am a soldier," he said. "My whole

and sole aim is to reestablish de-

mocracy in accordance with the

hopes and aspirations of the peo-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Nicaragua talks have been provi-sionally scheduled for the first half of April. The United States will probably be represented by Thom-

as O. Enders, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs. and Nicaragua by Mr. d'Escoto. The agreement is the first concrete result of the regional peace initiative begun by President José López Portillo of Mexico on a one-

This month, Mr. Castañeda has (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

day visit to Managua Feb. 21.

U.S. Urges Salvador Negotiations

From Agency Describes

SAN SALVADOR — The U.S.
ambedsedor to El Salvador has
suggested for the first time that the winners of Sunday's elections negotiate with leftist rebels to end the "massacre" in this country. In another development, El Salvador's Roman Catholic hierarchy called off a commemorative Mass

Wednesday for a murdered archbishop in order to avert trouble in the closing hours of the election U.S. Ambassador Deane R. Hinton suggested Tuesday that the

constituent assembly to be elected Sunday may "show a little flexibil-ity" and consider negotiating with rebels battling the regime.

"The new government will have to consider options very carefully to bring an end to the massacre and bring peace to El Salvador," Mr. Hinton said in response to re-

it was the first time that Mr. Hinton implied U.S. approval of talks between the rebels and the 60-member assembly, empowered to write a new constitution and appoint a temporary government un-til presidential elections are held. possibly next year.

Washington previously had op-posed negotiations with an esti-mated 4,000 to 6,000 insurgents battling the civilian-military regime until the rebels first put down their arms — an option that the guerrillas reject.

In his remarks, Mr. Hinton also stressed that "President Reagan left no room for doubt as to the U.S. commitment to stand by El Salvador in its struggle against Marxist-Leninist subversion."

The Salvadoran Catholic hierarchy statement said that Mass at San Salvador's cathedral for Arch-

killed two years ago Wednesday. had been suspended to keep crowds off the streets at a time of

Local Services Priests were asked to hold local

services for the archbishop, whose death was blamed at the time on a rightist death squad.

The official election campaign for Sunday's election, in which six rightist and centrist parties are contesting 60 National Assembly

seats, was to end at midnight Wednesday night.
The guerrillas have denounced the election and leftist parties are

bovcotting the vote.
On Wednesday, government forces battled guerrillas for more than two hours before apparently driving them from the slopes of

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

INSIDE

The EEC at 25

The partnership of 10 Western European democratic coun-tries that makes up the Common Market will be 25 years old this week. While it has much to celebrate, it regrets some of its past and worries about its future. This mood hides many of the great accomplishments of the European Economic Community. Insights, Page 6.

Tokyo Warning

A high Japanese official warned that potential protectionist measures by the United States and Western Europe against Japan could force Japan to step up its trade with Communist countries and begin exporting weapons around the globe. But he added that Japan was determined to open

Minor Problems Plague Astronauts

This view from above the left side of the space shuttle cockpit shows small patterns of black, at

center, where heat-shield tiles are missing. Their absence is not expected to affect the mission.

CAPE C. NAVERAL, Fla. -The astronauts of the space shuttle Columbia, faced with nagging technical problems and still feeling queasy, spent Wednesday doing light work. Mission officials in Houston pared the day's work schedule and postponed a key test

of the shuttle's robot arm. Both Col. Jack R. Lousma and Col. C. Gordon Fullerton suffered from motion sickness Monday, the launch day, and flight director Tom Holloway said Wednesday that the two were "still not feeling as well as we'd like."

The mission surgeon, Dr. Sam Poole, said later that the pilots were taking motion-sickness pills and were starting to feel better as they adjusted to weightlessness.

The shuttle is scheduled to circle

By Michael Parks

Los Angeles Times Service

PEKING - The rural reforms that

bave brought considerable prosperity to much of the Chinese countryside over

the past three years are now bringing un-foreseen economic, social and political

problems that may in turn imperil the

As Chinese peasants are encouraged to

expand farm output by working more

and more for themselves, they have in-

creasingly ignored government produc-

tion plans, sometimes not growing enough to feed nearby cities, sometimes

growing more and forcing the state to

Now allowed to sell in revived and ex-

panded free markets, the peasants take

buy the surplus at premium prices.

next Monday on a desert airstrip in New Mexico.

There were new, minor prob lems Wednesday: The toilet would not flush and there was indication of a nitrogen leak in the cabin Mr. Holloway said he was confi-

dent the shuttle's mission was not threatened by the problems. The loss during launch of three dozen heat-shield tiles from the shuttle's nose and tail is not expected to endanger the craft when it re-enters the atmosphere Mon-

day, mission officials said. Some work was going better than expected. The astronauts were told Wednesday that scien-tists on Earth were very excited about the excellent data" being

sent from the Columbia. David Griggs, whose title is cap-

the Earth 115 times before landing successful tests invoived firing a fast-puised electron gua mounted in the cargo bay to study the impact of electrical charges generated by the beam.

Before Col. Lousma and Col. Fullerton had awakened, flight officials decided to delay a grab-andlift test of the 50-foot (15-meter) arm in Columbia's cargo bay. Instead, Col. Fullerton subjected the arm to a series of thermal tests.

Col. Lousma said he and Col. than on their first night in orbit.

In adjusting the schedule, mission officials essentially switched the schedules for Wednesday and Thursday. As a result, jet thruster firings were to be held to a minimum Wednesday to allow extenrive scientific testing. The original Wednesday agenda, in which Col-umbia would fly nose to the sun for thermal testing, was delayed by

China Finds Production Plans Imperiled by Success of Rural Reforms

aroused, there is a tendency to pull away from the collective." Dn Runsheng, deputy chairman of the state agricultural commission and architect of the new ru-

"The majority of today's peasants. however, want to get rid not of the Socialist road but rather the heavy burden of intolerable totalitarianism, undemocratic orders and the arbitrariness of a

Rural districts should become pros-Communist Party leader in central China's Hubei province, Chen Pixian, said recently. He called for renewed emphasis on state planning rather than market forces, and added: "It simply will not do to allow peasants to choose what would be profitable only to themselves. That would be at loggerheads with state plan-

Sun Yefang, a leading liberal economist, has argued that the answer really is now about \$100, or roughly \$500 for

"Once the peasants' initiative is lies in higher farm prices so that peasants get true value for what they produce and can then buy the consumer goods made in the cities. The state should tax the peasants directly rather than through taxes hidden in the official price structure, Mr. Sun maintains.

But Mr. Chen rejected this approach, as the top Chinese leadership has, on grounds that price reform, however urgently needed, would upset political and social stability with its inevitable inflation or would cost the government far more than it can afford in subsidies.

Annual Income

Approved by the Communist Party Central Committee at its meeting in December, 1978, that firmly established Deng Xiaoping's leadership, the reforms basically gave Chinese peasants the right to decide what they would plant and a much larger share of the value of their production.

Peasant incomes have almost doubled in most parts of the country, though they remain quite low.

the average rural family. However, about one-third of China's 800 million peasants still have annual incomes below the \$65 the government regards as the minimum needed for subsistence. (In addition to these cash incomes, the peasants have grain, vegetables, fruit and meat they produce themselves.)

No one disputes these results, but more questions are being asked about the way they have been obtained. The essence of collective agriculture

does not lie in group cultivation or in state control over every rice paddy and wheat field, every orchard and vegetable patch," a government official in Shandong province told critics at the party

The reforms have not changed the

ownership of the land, nor will land be transferred back to the individual, Peasants' production is within the scope of the overall state plan, and the quotas as-signed to each household or individual under the various responsibility systems are determined by the collective ... to solve, but this is a mandate to go forward, not back to the old system."

their best produce there, leaving government buyers with poorer quality meat, vegetables, fruit and handicraft items. As a result, city people buy more directly from the peasants rather than from state stores, but they complain about the higher prices they must pay. This grum-bling, increasingly widespread, tends to weaken public confidence in the governup its market. Page 15.

new policies.

Another worrying trend is the shift away from rice and wheat to higher-priced cash crops such as cotton, tobacco, soybeans, peannts and sugar beets. This shift, promoted for the past two

years as part of an "agricultural readjustment" that would diversify the rural economy, has been ordered halted lest China not be able to grow enough grain to feed itself. But Peking has trouble now enforcing that sort of decree. With 97 percent of

the agricultural production teams deciding for themselves what to plant, and with officials forbidden to countermand those plans, the government must persuade the peasants of the wisdom of following state guidance. "In arranging agricultural plans and state purchasing quotas for farm and

sideline products, we must adhere to the principle of a planned economy while making market-force regulation subsidi-ary." a top Agriculture Ministry official said recently, emphasizing the govern-ment's determination to halt the drift away from a planned, state-run econo-

my. "Ideological work will guarantee im-

plementation of this principle. Peasants and officials at the grass-roots level must be taught to handle correctly the relationship among the state, the collective and the individual so they will put the state's interest first." The difficulty is that the rural reforms,

which were begun in 1979, are aimed at arousing the peasants' individual initiative, offering them opportunities to make more money by working harder and, equally important for many, the chance to break away from many of the restrictions of collective agriculture.

Critics of Policies "Economic incentives work, ideologi-

cal imperatives do not, at least not as well," said an economist here who disagrees with the government decision to tighten controls on the farmers again. "We should not be afraid of the market. We should use its vitality to strengthen the overall economy." Concern has been growing among some Communist Party members and government officials, however, that the new rural policies are turn-China away from Socialism in agriculture and back toward a type of independent farming.

ral policies, acknowledged in a speech to 3 critical audience at the party Central Committee's school.

few problems left untackled for many years," he added.

perous, but only in a healthy way, ning and impair the interests of the na-tion as a whole."

Dream of Haiti's Mercenaries for Romance and Recognition Turned Sour

By Art Harris Washington Post Service

MIAMI - He was a novice mercenary, sunburned and thirsty after three days at sea and one night in jail, his first mission gone bust 690 miles short of the beachhead. And now here he was inside the Super Duper Sandwich Haven downtown, washing down the bile of misadventure with a cold beer. "I was just out there at sea getting a tan,"

he said with a wink. The beer drinker, an unemployed security guard freed on his own recognizance after being arrested last week as a would-be Haitian invader, was a bit player in an exile soap opera gone awry. He and 15 seasick comrades are accused of plotting to take on the Haitian Army and topple dictator François

(Baby Doc) Duvalier, a plot, if true, that is part Woody Allen, part Clint Eastwood. Such sagas are everyday affairs in Miami, America's Casablanca of mystery, murder and exile intrigue. Plots are forever hatching, fizzling and hatching again, amid many winks about CIA backing.

But the usual plotters are Cubans and Nicaraguans out to overthrow Communists back home, their dreams fueled by a perception of support from Washington.

The Haitian exiles are taken less seriously. For one thing, the United States supports Mr. Duvalier. For another, the Haitians have a reputation as gentle, docile people whose plots always fizzle.

The leader of last week's two-boat armada says he was taking the men to a paramilitary training camp 30 miles (48 kilometers) off Cuba, but whatever the purpose of the sail, it would have to be called a fizzle. It ended in choppy seas 10 miles off Florida when the Coast Guard, acting on a tip, boarded two huxury cabin cruisers and arrested the 16 for violating the U.S. Neutrality Act, which outlaws launching comps against friendly countries from American shore. Ten of the men remain jailed on bonds as high as \$250,000.

At a nearby table, three federal agents ate sandwiches and glared, dismissing the alleged plot as suicide. "You're alive drinking a beer because of us," sneered one enforcer.
"We did them a favor," said another. "Baby Doc's Leopard Battalion would have strung them up by their toes."

From his command post in a rundown stucco hacienda near the Miami baseball stadium, Roland Magioire, 46, a former airline ticket agent and nephew to a former Haitian

to the self-styled leader of the force, Benjamin Weissberg. The house is headquarters for Mr. Magloire's exile political group, the Council for the National Liberation of Haiti.

The plans called for the men aboard the chartered yachts Sassoon and Wanderlust III to be point men for a major assault. For the last eight months, Mr. Magioire has flown between Miami, New York and Chicago, pitching his plot to Haitian money men, raising \$75,000 to finance the mission. Meanwhile, Mr. Magloire's brother, Raoul, a New York real estate man, shuttled migrants in vans between Miami and Everglades training

The initial invasion force was recruited through ads in The Miami Herald last month. "Small multinational corporation needs security help," read an ad on Feb. 27. "Short-term compensation plus bonus."

Applicants had to furnish military personnel records to prove combat specialties. Sixteen men were chosen from almost 300 re-Earlier thwarted coup attempts and this

one, Miami Hatians say, are evidence of frustration over U.S. immigration policy toward 2,100 boat people still imprisoned in

detention camps here after eight months, and U.S. support for the dictator whose repressive policies led them to flee in the first

In this latest adventure, once the two cabin cruisers were beyond the three-mile limit, the semi-automatic weapons in the cache of 61 assault rifles, carbines, shotguns and handguns seized by the Coast Guard were to be converted to full automatic. On board, according to law enforcement officials, there were 17 CS gas grenades, 16,000 rounds of ammunition, copies of Soldier of Fortune and Survival magazines and enough frozen steaks, orange juice, chocolate chip cookies and Jack Daniels whiskey to last a week

Once the invaders were ashore, a fifth col-umn of 50 exiles who had infiltrated the country as seamen and students, and frustrated peasants returning home were to come to their aid, blowing up power plants, cutting broadcast over the radio was to be the signal. Then, the initial assault on an unidentified town one hour north of Port au Prince was

"We weren't going to storm the presidential palace," said one member, seeking to combat criticism that only a ship of fools

would attempt to invade Haiti. "We weren't that stupid."

According to the plan, sympathetic army commanders were to supply support if the commandos could hold the town for 48 hours. And, voila, Roland Magioire, would sashay into town, form a new junta and re-turn democracy to Haiti. Only it did not end that way.

Mr. Magloire has been plotting for 20 years. After joining a 1963 scheme by army officers against Haitian President Jean-Claude (Papa Doc) Duvalier, he fled the country. Four years later, he put together a military invasion from the Bahamas, but was jailed by Nassau authorities before it got off

About 30 of his men proceeded anyway, landed three planes on the north end of Haiti and enjoyed the backing of the area commander, he says. But, according to Mr. Ma-gloire, the leaders abandoned their men and fled. Mr. Magloire's younger brother, Maurice, was captured and executed.

"We are not comedians, we have people willing to die," said Mr. Magloire.
This time, Mr. Magloire personally chose his commander. He was Mr. Weissberg, 32, a

former Army Special Forces captain with red hair and a matching mustache who said in an interview that since Vietnam, life had been boring. He said he was courted over hamburgers in a Little Haiti cafe.

"Where are the new frontiers? You can't get ahead today unless you're born into money. Even if you're an aerospace engineer, what can you do except plug computer tapes into NASA computers? This was a new frontier," he said. He wore an orange jump suit, his new uniform as a guest of the federal prison here while he shops for a lawyer to get

his \$250,000 bond reduced In January, Mr. Weissberg moved into Mr. Magloire's headquarters, began recruiting his Dirty Dozen plus three, bought the guns, chartered the boats and on March 12, told his men, "Pack your racks and get ready to go." Asked if they were aware of the mission, he said, "If they weren't, they were fools."

"I don't have a death wish," he reflected from prison. "But we were willing to die to return Haiti to its people, stop Communists from taking over after Baby Doc and rid the taxpayers of supporting a despotic regime.
"I'd do it again tomorrow."

Venezuela Pledges Re-evaluation Of Salvador Policy After Election

By Jackson Diehl instan Past Service

CARACAS — Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins, who has been a strong backer of the Reagan administration on El Salvador, has criticized recent U.S. policy in Central America and said Washington "should make an ef-,fort to comprehend" Latin America's problems "in order to act in a realistic way."

Mr. Herrera also said that following elections scheduled for Sunday in El Salvador his Christian Democratic government would re-evaluate its policy there, no matter who the victor was. He did not rule out possible Venezuelan support for talks with El Salvador's leftist forces.

He spoke in the presidential palace here Tuesday, a day after releasing a letter he received from the leadership of the anti-government guerrillas in El Salvador. The letter, signed by the five military commanders of the Farabundo Marti Liberation Front, said Venezuela could make a "decisive" contribution to a "just political solution" in El Salvador and called on Mr. Herrers to help bring about the comprehensive negotiations the guerrillas have proposed.

Mr. Herrera, who read parts of the letter on Venezuelan television Monday night, answered the guerrilla leadership with a new en-dorsement of the Salvadoran elections, which the guerrillas and their political allies are boycotting on the ground that the elections would be unfair and fraudulent in the country's current climate of violence. But he said Tuesday, "I am awaiting the electoral results in order to establish our attitude for resolutions of the country's cri- by disrupting the Nicaragnan

The United States and the Salvadoran government steadfastly have rejected suggestions of talks with the guerrillas, arguing that they should take their case to the Salvadoran people through the elections rather than bypassing the ballot box for the bargaining table.

Venezuela has provided more than \$100 million in economic aid to the Salvadoran government and Mr. Herrera called the elections "a democratic triumph against the threat of subversion." He expressed strong hopes that the party of his fellow Christian Democrat and personal friend, Salvadoran President José Napoleón Duarte,

Although it has joined in U.S. support of Mr. Duarte and the Salvadoran elections, Venezuela long has differed with Washington on several key Central American is-Sandinista government in Nicara-

Rhetorical Attacks

Venezuela, whose support of the Sandinistas was instrumental in their 1979 victory over dictator Anastasio Somoza, has continued to support and send them economic aid. Mr. Herrera reiterated that backing Tuesday, saying Venezuela would continue its ties to Nicaragua "while there is a possibility that they will realize their pluralis-

Mr. Herrera also responded sharply to recent rhetorical attacks by the Reagan administration on Nicaragua and reported plans for CIA-backed, covert, paramilitary operations to interrupt supply be able to r lines to the Salvadoran guerrillas contribution.

A wounded Salvadoran soldier is evacuated during a battle with rebels Wednesday near the capital.

Nicaragua and U.S. Are Said U.S. Supports

Nicaraguan official said. "We feel

we have a knife at our throat and a

pistol at our temple. But the Salva-

dorans have said that it's their rev-

olution and they will do what they

Just as Washington is convinced

that Nicaragua is sustaining the Salvadoran guerrillas, Managua is

convinced that the United States is

trying to subvert Nicaragua. Offi-

cials in Managua charge that armed bands of Nicaraguan right-

ists are being supported by the

U.S. Proposals Welcomed

(AP) - Nicaragua's junta coordi-

nator, Daniel Ortega, arriving here

Wednesday for a UN Security

Council session, said his govern-

ment is encouraged by recent U.S.

a resolution condemning the Unit-

ed States but wants to express Ni-

Mr. Haig this month proposed to stop training Nicaraguan dissi-

dents on U.S. soil and renew aid to

Managua if it guaranteed that it would not aid Salvadoran rebels.

caragua's fears of a U.S. invasion.

Mr. Ortega said he will not seek

proposals to ease tensions.

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.

To Plan Direct Negotiations

have to."

U.S. CIA.

(Continued from Page 1)

held two rounds of talks with Mr.

Haig in New York. Last weekend,

the Mexican official carried some

U.S. ideas to both Cuba and Ni-

caragua.

The Salvadoran problem is expected to dominate Washington's

talks with Nicaragua. Last Saturday, the Reagan administration re-

iterated its charge that Nicaragua

is sending weapons to the Salva-

doran rebels and that the insurgents are commanded and con-

The Nicaraguans strongly deny

that they organize or condone

clandestine arms shipments to El

Salvador and have challenged the

Reagan administration to prove its

charges. But they concede that

they feel political and moral soli-

Knowledgeable leftists dismiss

as exaggerated U.S. charges that

the insurgency is directed by Cu-bans and Nicaraguans, although they concede that Salvadoran reb-

els do consult officials of both

countries. But the leftists insist

that the rebels frequently ignore

cool it this week in El Salvador," a

"We'd like to see the guerrillas

the advice they receive.

darity with the Salvadoran rebels.

trolled from Managua.

language of the threat," said Mr. Herrera, "is very far from being the answer to the situation in Central America and the Caribbean. We reject all armed intrusion in the area.

Mr. Herrera said the United States "has a great potential" to help Central America but added that "it does not have the same historical and economic roots as Central America and South America. The United States should make an effort to comprehend those factors in order to act in a realistic way.

Among events that have annoved Venezuela were the recent NATO naval exercises in the Carwas not informed in advance. Venezuela protested the maneuvers in the Organization of American States, and Mr. Herrera said Monday that the NATO countries sues, most importantly over the should be looking for "peace and Sandinista government in Nicara-not confrontation" in the Carib-

Although Mr. Herrera praised President Reagan's new Caribbean basin initiative as a "political opening," he argued that the plan did not include enough aid for Central American and Caribbean countries

"This is very little for the United States to give," Mr. Herrera said.
"This is what we give every year to nine countries in Central America and the Caribbean," he said, referring to the joint Mexican-Venezue lan program of oil-import subsi-dies for countries in the region.

"If Mexico and Venezuela can give 350 million [dollars] a year," he said, "the United States should be able to make a much bigger

Negotiations .

(Continued from Page 1)

held two rounds of talks with Mr.

Haig in New York. Last weekend, the Mexican official carried some U.S. ideas to both Cuba and Ni-

The Salvadoran problem is ex-

Mount San Jacinto overlooking the country's main air force base

Reagan to See Ministers

dent Reagan and Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. will

meet Thursday with the foreign

ministers of Honduras, El Salva-

dor and Costa Rica, State Depart-

ment spokesman Dean Fischer

The three states make up the

The visit of the three ministers

newly formed Central American

Democratic Community, a politi-cal alliance that is aimed at foster-

ing democratic rule in the region.

to Washington is seen as a demon-

stration of strong Reagan adminis-

tration support for the group. It

also has the backing of Venezuela

WASHINGTON (AP) --- Presi-

near the capital.

said Wednesday.



Prime Minister Menachem Begin standing during the no-confidence debate in the Knesset that ended in a tie vote of 58-58.

Israelis Slay 3 More Arabs; **Begin Favors New Election** now out of apprehension that they

(Continued from Page 1)

city to dramatize Israeli sovereignty over all of Jerusalem, but he has not yet done so. Several govern-ment agencies, including the national police, are already in the eastern sector.

The prime minister's remarks on elections were considered partly a tactic to keep his coalition in line, especially the two religious parties which oppose elections

China Appeal By Brezhnev

(Continued from Page 1)

three Chinese economists. The contacts are believed to be a result of tension between Peking and Washington over arms shipments to Taiwan.

His decision to make a personal

offer to improve relations suggested that the Soviet side expected China's response would not be wholly negative, analysts here said. Tass reported that Mr. Brezhnev said Moscow was ready "at any moment" to resume border talks

with China, which have been ad-

iourned for several years. "We are also ready to discuss the question of possible measures to strengthen mutual trust in the area of the Soviet-Chinese fron-tier," he declared.

China has refused to reopen talks, suspended in 1978, on the border dispute until the Soviet Un-ion withdraws its troops from Af-

ist system in China. Although Peking's sanction with the policy of imperialists in the world arena contradicts, of course, the interests of Socialism," he added.

reiterated his decision to stop deploying theater nuclear weapons in the European part of the Soviet Union and said:

prompted by reason and adherence to peace, and it has been met with approval in the whole world. It is now the West's turn to re-

the Soviet Union had already installed 300 SS-20 medium-range missiles on its territory before announcing the freeze a week ago. Washington rejected the latest Brezhnev initiative as not going far enough and West European leaders have generally adopted the same position.

Mr. Brezhnev, in Tashkent to award the Uzbek republic the Order of Lenin for its agricultural successes, also complained that relations between the Soviet Union and Japan were being hampered by "external forces" - a reference to the United States.

WASHINGTON — Salvadoran guerrillas, denying Reagan admin-istration charges that they receive most of their military equipment from Cuba and Nicaragua, often say that they buy supplies on the black market.

"We pay cash for weapons and ammunition in Europe, the Middle East and North America, just like everyone else," said Ruben Zamo-ra, a rebel leader, in Mexico City recently. "The problem isn't buy-ing the arms, it's getting them transported to El Salvador."

By Philip Taubman

New York Times Service

Last week, Costa Rican authorities seized an arms cache worth \$400,000, which they said could have been destined for Salvadoran rebels. The weapons included machine guns, mortars, Belgian-made FAL rifles, American-made M-16s, TNT and electronic detonators.

While it is impossible to gauge the extent of the guerrillas' reliance on the black market, there is little question that illegal sources could easily meet their needs. Ac-cording to federal law enforcement officials, the illicit trade in arms is a multibillion-dollar-a-year business. All a prospective buyer needs is cash. No questions are asked about the intended destination or use of the weapons.

Centers for the Trade

Britain, the United States, South Korea and Mexico are among the centers for the trade. In Mexico City, dealers and purchasers told of an Israeli arms dealer who conducts business in a small office not far from the National Archaeological Museum. They said he special izes in small arms and ammuni-tion: high-powered rifles, grenades and Israeli-made Uzi machine guns, one of the world's most popsaid it was not clear what relation-

ship, if any, existed between the dealer and the Israeli government. In Britain, a number of legitimate arms dealers stockpile huge inventories of weapons. Among them is Interarms Corp., probably the largest private arms seller in the world. Foreign governments looking to equip a small army can find much of what they need at Interarms, according to several arms purchasers who have shopped

there. So can illegitimate buyers. It is relatively easy for them to ob-tain fraudulent documentation listing them as representatives of a legitimate government.

There is an even more sophisti-cated black market for bigget military equipment. According to U.S. authorities, South Korea has become a center for manufacturing American-designed equipment. One Korean company, former em-ployees said, is building for Libya jeeps that Washington refused to approve for export to Libya.

Israel, which maintains an ag-

gressive arms sales policy, also manufactures American-style weapons for export. The pur-chasers are generally foreign gov-

Surveys Disagree As Campaign Ends For Glasgow Seat

GLASGOW — Campaigning for Britain's most important by-election in years ended Wednesday in confusion over which of three main candidates, including the former president of European Com-

mission, Roy Jenkins, was ahead.
The latest opinion poll in Glasgow's Hillhead district signaled defeat Thursday for Mr. Jenkins, which would be a serious setback for his year-old Social Democratic Party and for his chances to lead the alliance of his party and the Liberals in the next national elec-

But other polls near the end of a three-week campaign have forecast a narrow win for Mr. Jenkins, the ite with the bookmakers.

ative stronghold in a city dominat-

It showed Labor ahead of the Conservatives by 33.5 percent to 27 percent, with Mr. Jenkins trailing third with 26 percent. Gallup said the Scottish National Party was favored by 12.5 percent of the 943 persons polled. Four other candidates shared the remaining 1

weapons sometimes wind up in other hands.

In the United States, New York City and Miami are the black market capitals. Among arms dealers. New York is regarded as a place to make deals, although the weapons themselves are stockpiled elsewhere. Miami has developed into a major black market center, federal officials say, because of its proximity to Central America and because billions of dollars in drug money, often used to buy arms, flow into Miami

In Illicit International Arms Trade

Nicaraguan officials said that many of the weapons they used to overthrow President Anastasio Somoza in 1979 were purchased in Miami and shipped to Nicaragua through Panama and Costa Rica. It is often difficult to determine

where a legitimate deal ends and an illegal one begins. It is perfectly legal in the United States and most other nations to sell weapons. The only federal restrictions involve shipment and the weapons' intended use. The State Department must approve foreign sales and maintains a list of acceptable clients. The Customs Service moni-

tors the shipments.

But according to federal officials, the system frequently breaks down. The Customs Service lacks the manpower to open every piece of cargo leaving the country and the State Department approval system is based on trust. There is little anyone can do, federal officials acknowledge, if a buyer misrepresents a shipment's final desti-nation or simply labels arms exports as something else.

The international demand for arms has led to the development of underground transportation net- drop in foreign aid.

works. Mexican authorities and U.S. intelligence officials said they knew of several networks for getting arms to Central America. They said one is run by the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Illegal arms purchasers pay a premium for equipment and trans-portation. It is not uncommon for sellers to charge up to a 400-per-cent markup, several dealers said.

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Bangladesh **Military Coup**

(Continued from Page 1) ple and general elections will be held as soon as possible."

Gen. Ershad said his country's foreign policy would be unchanged and that all treaties and agreements signed by the previous gov-ernment would be honored.

Bangladesh has had a series of military coups since it won independence from Pakistan in late

The independence leader, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, was assassinated in January, 1975, by rightist army officers. A quick succession of coups brought Gen. Ziaur Rahman to power in 1977. He ruled until last May when he was assassinated in a a failed army

Mr. Sattar, then vice president, was taken from a hospital bed and thrust into the government's top spot. He won an overwhelming victory in the Nov. 15 presidential election but faced immediate problems with Bangladesh's weak economy, which was suffering from a

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Former Solidarity Member Sentenced From Agency Dispatches

A military tribunal has sentenced a former Solidarity union member to 6½ years in prison on charges of organizing union cells and distributing leaflets "containing false information which could have caused public unrest or disturbances," the Polish Army newspaper re-The verdict against Franciszek Mazur for union activity in Mielec,

southeast Poland, was announced in the supreme military prosecutor's weekly communiqué.

The Solidarity union was suspended and all union activity halted under the martial law decree imposed by Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Polish leader, on Dec. 13 to end 16 months of strikes and challenges to Communist Party authority

Beirut Force to Protect Diplomats

United Press International BEIRUT - The Cabinet Wednesday approved the establishment of a special 500-man force to protect diplomats after several countries with-drew from Lebanon because of threats to envoys.

The national news agency reported that a section of the internal security forces would be assigned to embassies until the new force could be set

An Iraqi diplomat was murdered Monday, a little more than three months after the Iraqi Embassy was blown up, killing the ambassador and 60 others. During the last few weeks, Kuwait, Jordan and Bahrain recalled their diplomats after being threatened.

Reagan Won't Speak in Westminster

LONDON — President Reagan will address both houses of Parliament in the Royal Gallery of the House of Lords, rather than Westminster Hall, when he visits Britain in June, the office of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher announced Wednesday.

The decision follows strong opposition to suggestions that Mr. Reagan be given the rare honor of addressing Parliament in historic Westminster

A government spokesman said that it had never been agreed formally that Mr. Reagan would speak in the 900-year-old hall. Officials said the government had consulted opposition parties and the general view was that Mr. Reagan should speak June 8 in the Royal Gallery. A U.S. announcement earlier this month that Mr. Reagan would address Parliament in Westminster Hall provoked angry denunciations

from opposition politicians, who said they had not been consulted.

Dutch Vote in Provincial Elections

THE HAGUE — The Dutch voted Wednesday in provincial elections, the results of which were expected to underline dissatisfaction with the national government's inability to agree on an economic policy.

The three-party coalition government has been split for months over spending cuts and at least one member party, Labor, is likely to lose heavily in the elections, according to opinion polls. The 11 regional administrations choose the members of the upper

house of parliament, which has the final say on legislation passed by the lower house. Changes in popularity in Wednesday's vote may also influence the attitudes of the parties in the national coalition, political ana-

Steel Strike Ends in Belgian Region

United Press International BRUSSELS - Steelworkers in the Charleroi area voted Wednesday to end their four-week-old strike and to resume work in the five steel mills of the region Thursday morning. Workers of the Cockerill-Sambre steel combine, which groups mills in

the southern Liège and Charleroi belt, had launched the strike to demand immediate state aid to save their money-losing industry. The result of the vote caused an apparent split between Charleroi workers and their colleagues in Liège, who had voted Monday to continue the strike, rejecting a management appeal for a social truce until the end of May to enable the company to launch a survival operation with the help of the government money.

وكران الأجل

toward the possibilities that exist"

ghanistan.
"We did not deny and do not deny now the existence of a Social-

On other topics, Mr. Brezhnev

"We have said our word.

The United States contends that

curred in Jenin, north to close their stores and join a general strike. According to an army spokes-

death by a police officer. In the Gaza Strip, an Arab in the town of Khan Yunis died in a hospital from wounds sustained in

raise the likelihood of further disorders in the coming days.

A military announcement said the guerrillas, armed with Soviet rifles, were spotted in northern Israel and were pursued into southera Lebanon and captured

Polls show that if elections were held now, his Likud bloc would increase its seats from the 60 it now

holds in the 120-seat Knesset. Furthermore, the prime minister was also understood to be calculating that if he resigned, his Cabinet would become a caretaker government, giving it a strong status under the law, not answerable to par-liament. He could then could conduct policy at will on the West

would do less well than they did in

In recent months, the government has been engaged in an in-tensive effort to curb the influence of the Palestine Liberation Organi-

As a step toward eliminating pro-PLO leaders, the Defense Ministry dissolved the elected town council of Al-Bireh last week and dismissed the mayor, Ibrahim Tawil, on the ground that they had refused to meet with the Israeli administration. Violent demonstrations ensued as Arabs blocked streets with burning tires, chanted nationalist slogans and stoned Is-

racli troops and vehicles. After a day of relative calm Tuesday, new disorders flared Wednesday. A car carrying Jewish settlers from Qiryat Arba, near Hebron south of Jerusalem was blocked by a stone barricade in the Arab village of Bani Naim, according to an army spokesman. Stones were thrown, and the driver was hit in the head. The passengers opened fire and killed an 18-year-

old Arab. The other major incident oc-Jerusalem, when a patrol of border policemen tried to arrest a 21-yearold Arab for pressing shopkeepers

man, the Arab stabbed a border policeman, who was not identified, once in the shoulder and once in the chest, and was then shot to

a clash with Israeli troops, military Major West Bank institutions called on the population to contine the general strike, which began Friday, until the end of the debate in the UN Security Council on the West Bank issue. This seemed to

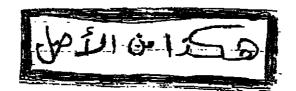
3 Guerrillas Captured

TEL AVIV (UPI) - Israeli troops captured a three-man Palestinian guernila team in southern Lebanon Wednesday after they tried to inflitrate Israel.

position Labor Party, poised to capture Hillhead, the last Conserv-

A gallup poll published in the Daily Telegraph showed David Wiseman, a 34-year-old local community worker running for the op-

61-year-old former Labor Party Cabinet minister who is the favor-





The NATO Nuclear Planning Group meeting in Colorado Springs included, from left, W. Tapley Bennett, the U.S. ambassador to NATO; Joseph Luns, secretary-general of NATO;

ning and policy; Alfred Vreven, Belgian defense minister; and

NATO Ministers Reject Soviet Missile Freeze

By David Wood

Los Angeles Times Service
COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo.

NATO defense ministers have
rejected a Soviet freeze on the deployment of additional intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe, and instead reaffirmed NATO's 1979 decision to modernize its stockpile of nuclear weapons 11 S officials said ons, U.S. officials said.

At the same time, the officials said, the defense ministers urged the United States on Tuesday to begin talks with the Soviet Union on the limitation of strategic, or long-range, missiles as soon as fea-sible.

Neither decision came as a

had previously condemned the Soviet freeze as a propaganda ploy. Similarly, North Atlantic Treaty Organization member countries have long urged the United States to open strategic arms limitation

meeting Wednesday and were to issue a communiqué late in the

American officials, who asked not to be identified, said the Reagan administration would put the finishing touches on its strate-gic arms talks position within a few weeks. Precisely when the administration would be ready to besurprise. The Western alliance gov- gin talks, they said, would depend

on Soviet behavior in Poland and elsewhere.

Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger has said that strategic arms talks might begin as early as

The Soviet freeze on deployment of its medium-range SS-20 missiles in the European region of the Soviet Union was announced March 16 by Soviet President Leonid L Bre-zhnev. The freeze, he said, would last as long as NATO refrained from taking "practical prepara-tions" to install 572 medium-range missiles in Enrope.

U.S. officials said Tuesday that preparations to deploy 108 Persh-ing-2 missiles in West Germany in December, 1983, and 464 Cruise NATO targets in Western Europe.

missiles in Britain, the Netherlands, Belgium, Italy and West Germany the following year, would continue on schedule.

During the two-day classified ssions of NATO's Nuclear Planning Group, held twice a year, the Soviet freeze was rejected on the grounds that it would "legitimize the current Soviet superiority" in European-based medium-range

Even while the Soviet Union has proclaimed the freeze, officials said. Moscow is continuing to build up its stockpile of SS-20 missiles in the Asian region of the So-viet Union, west of the Ural moun-tain range. The officials said that those missiles could easily hit

Senate Panel Votes to Halt Reagan Missile Plan

By George C. Wilson

Washington Past Service
WASHINGTON — In the first hard slap at President Reagan's strategic-weapons program, a pow-erful Senate subcommittee has voted unanimously to stop the MX missile in its tracks.

Not until President Reagan decides where he wants to put the new land-based missile, the Armed Services strategic and theater nuclear forces subcommittee decided, should any more money be ad-vanced to build MXs or prepare existing Minuteman silos to house them temporarily.

The subcommittee action, if sustained by Congress, as is thought likely, would save about \$2.2 bil-lion. Mr. Reagan had earmarked \$1.5 billion to manufacture the first nine missiles and \$715 million in research funds to restructure

Consumer Poll

Calls Heathrow

Worst Airport

The Associated Press

Heathrow Airport is the worst

airport in the world and Am-

sterdam's Schipol Airport is the

most popular, according to results of a recent survey.

The survey was published

Tuesday by the International

Airline Passengers Association,

a London-based consumer

group with 110,000 members

worldwide. The association last

fall polled 41,000 members by mail and received about 8,000

More than one-fifth of those

who replied rated Heathrow as

their least favorite airport, an

improvement from two years

ago when one in three persons

LONDON - London's

chairman John G. Tower, Republican of Texas, who did not attend Tuesday's closed session, favors the subcommittee decision, sources

His support virtually guarantees that the fiscal 1983 Pentagon authorization bill the committee expects to send to the floor before the Easter recess will recommend that Congress force the president to chart a new course for the mis-

Subcommittee chairman John W. Warner, Republican of Virginia, said Tuesday night that the ac-tion was a bipartisan effort to redirect and strengthen the presi-dent's strategic program." He said Pentagon testimony about putting MX missiles in Minuteman boles just did not add up, "so we took the bit in our teeth" to delay pro-

The idea is to deploy the missile in 1989, when the Air Force expects to have a permanent basing scheme, instead of putting it in Minuteman holes beginning in

Tuesday night's action represents the higgest single rejection by any congressional panel of Mr. Reagan's plan for closing the "window of vulnerability" he deplored during the 1980 election campaign. That "window" refers to the Pensagon assertion that cristian ILS tagon assertion that existing U.S. land missiles, which stand still in silos underground, are vulnerable to highly accurate Soviet nuclear

Mr. Reagan ridiculed President Jimmy Carter's plan to rotate 200 MX missiles among 4,600 cement garages in Nevada and Utah so that they would be hard to hit.

On Oct. 2 Mr. Reagan announced that he would put the

first MX missiles in fortified Titan silos and promised to look at permanent basing possibilities, in-cluding putting the MX aboard gi-ant aircraft and inside mountains. The Titan idea has since been abandoned in favor of Minuteman

Sen. Tower and other critics have said Mr. Reagan's MX plan would not close the "window of vulnerability because any missile standing still would be relatively easy to destroy. Disappointed Air Force leaders called the Reagan MX package "a decision not to de-

Weinberger has refused to alter Mr. Reagan's temporary basing scheme, telling congressional com-mittees that the alternative to putsilos is to let them pile up in

Mr. Regan also said Wednesday

He Says Reagan Plans No Changes in Budget

Washington — Treasury
Secretary Donald T. Regan conceded Wednesday that the deficit
projection in President Reagan's
1983 budget is probably too low
and said it will be "a real challenge" just to keep the deficit
around \$90 billion.
But Mr. Regan told the House

But Mr. Regan told the House Budget Committee he believes a budget with a deficit of that amount would be favorably received by the financial community and would lead to lower interest

Tempers flared during the hearing when Democrat Rep. Jim Mattox of Texas accused Mr. Regan and the administration of failing

and the administration of failing to keep campaign promises to balance the budget.

"You promised a balanced budget and you're welching," Rep. Mattox told Mr. Regan.

"We are not welching on it," Mr. Regan retorted. "We have not welched on our promises to the American people."

The exchange occurred as the full House prepared to vote on an emergency funding bill to keep seven federal departments operating beyond next Wednesday,

when their current funding expires.

The funding measure would keep the departments of Labor, Education, Health and Human Services, Treasury, State, Commerce and Justice operating through Sept. 30, or until their regular appropriations bills were appropriated.

proved.

Mr. Regan blamed the current recession for the large deficits projected in the administration's 1983 budget proposal — \$96.4 billion, compared to the 1981 deficit of about \$58 billion. And he said President Reagan

will not alter his economic policies.

Asked how difficult it will be not to exceed a \$90-billion deficit, the Treasury secretary replied:
"It's a real challenge. I would be hopeful you could contain them [deficits] in double digits." There have been increasing calls

for a meeting between the presi-dent and high-ranking House Democrats to resolve the budget stalemate. But White House spokesman Larry Speakes said Wednesday that no such meeting had been scheduled. He indicated that budget talks would continue

that the administration probably would seek a change in — but not an abolition of — a controversial tax law that permits some profitable companies to reduce their taxes by purchasing tax breaks from less profitable firms.

Regan Admits Syria Claims Moslem Brotherhood Deficit Target 'Decapitated' After Hama Uprising

By Henry Tanner

New York Times Service
DAMASCUS - Hama, the ancient Islamic town in central Syria where government forces and insurgents fought for three weeks last month, is more or less quiet, in the words of a high government of-

The old part, with its conturiesold Islamic landmarks, was almost totally destroyed in the fighting and buildozers are razing the remnants of buildings. a European diplomat who drove through the city this month reported. Officially, Hama remains closed to foreigners and nonresident Syrians.

President Hafez al-Assad's gov-

ernment said the Moslem Brotherhood, the insurgent organization, has been "decapitated," with its military installations destroyed, its arms seized and hundreds of its leaders and best fighters killed or

captured.
But similar claims were made by the government late in 1980, when the security forces of Rifaad As-sad, the president's brother, con-ducted a large military operation of several months against the Brotherhood after violent uprisings not only in Hama but also in Aleppo, Dera and other towns. The dead on both sides were esti-

mated to be several hundred. Since then, foreigners here said, the insurgents have regrouped, reequipped themselves and mobil-ized new adherents.

In Hama, which has a thousandyear history of hostility to outside authority, the rebels were able to build a network of semipermanent military installations that must have taken several months to com-plete and that reflect the longrange character of the insurgency.

There is no reason to think they will not be able to recover

once more," a sympathizer in Damascus said. Most foreign diplomats here seemed to agree that the government has overcome a serious threat to its existence and is again solidly ensconced thanks to the army and the special security forces of Rifaad Assad.

Hama has shown, foreigners said, that armed popular uprisings have no chance of success in Syria as long as the army and the security forces remain loyal.

The strengths and weaknesses of the Assad government are a crucial factor for the entire Middle East, mainly because of Syria's controlling position in Lebanon, which is now the only active Arab-Israeli military front.

President Assad has proved to be the most effective figure in the Arab Rejectionist Front and his foreign policy goal is to block any U.S. attempt to expand the Camp David peace process to other areas of the region after Israel completes

The question of the loyalty of the Syrian Army was raised before and during the Hama fighting. Some soldiers of one brigade sent to Hama refused to obey orders to shoot civilians, but there were no mass defections, according to diplomatic reports here.

Now, after Hama, the government has begun a campaign to counteract the impression that it is cornered, surrounded by internal and external enemies and upheld by military force.

A week ago, after a speech marking the rise to power of the Ba'ath Party, Mr. Assad stunned onlookers by plunging into the crowd, then walking with the demonstration. onstrators several miles through the center of Damascus, often letting them carry him on their shoulders. Normally, the president re-mains behind a wall of security forces and travels in fast-moving

Demonstrations involving millions of people, according to the government, were also held in leppo and other cities and shown for many hours on national televi-

The nature of the armed opposi-

implies. Foreigners concede that they know little about the organization, which mixes politics and terrorism with religious fundamen-

pathetic to the insurgents called them the "Radical Party" rather than the Brotherhood and said that most of the leaders were educated, modern men of middle age, many with university degrees, whose prime motives were political and not religious and who certainly did not intend to impose a Kho-meini-type Islamic government on

He said the government had to be replaced because of police repression, corruption, nepotism and general inefficiency, but he added that the insurgents were led by Sunni Moslems who want to end the minority rule of the

About 12 percent of Syria's peo-ple are Alawites, 60 percent are Sunni Moslems and about 14 per-cent are Christians, Mr. Assad is an Alawite and has put Alawites into virtually every important position in the government, the armed forces and the economy.

Athens Said to Assure Turkey on Aegean Oil

New York Times Service ATHENS - The Greek government has assured Turkey will not pursue further oil explora-tion in the eastern Aegean, diplo-

matic sources have said. The move was intended to ease tension between the two hostile members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, they said

However, tension apparently continues over what Greece charges is Turkish violation of its

The diplomats said the assurance on oil exploration was given in a letter delivered last week by Greece's ambassador to Turkey. The letter was in reply to Turkish protests that the Socialist govern-ment of Premier Andreas Papandreou was violating the Greek-Turkish agreement signed in Bern in 1967 by launching a new oil ex-ploration program in the

northeastern Aegean. The diplomatic sources said Greece informed Turkey that it would soon complete a minor ex-ploration program already contracted between the previous goverument and foreign concerns, but would then cease such activity. The Turkish government has althe letter's contents.

Tension has remained high in the last week, however, after Greek charges, both to NATO and in direct communications to Ankara, that Turkish jets entered Greece's 10-mile (16-kilometer) airspuce limits, established since 1931 and recognized by the International Civil Aviation Organization.

Since 1974 Turkey has argued that Greek airspace extends to only six miles, equivalent to its territorial waters.

Greece has also protested that Turkish jets have failed to submit flight plans for penetrating what is known as the Greek flight information region.

Premier Bulent Ulusu of Turkey

countered this month that what Greece viewed as violations were a result of military maneuvers that had been announced in advance and that aircraft involved had no obligation to submit their flight

Turkish officials have been con-cerned that Greece might proclaim an extension of its territorial-wagean. Mr. Papandreou stated in his election campaign last year that Greece had the right to extend its ready said it was satisfied by the territorial waters to 12 miles.

Reagan Accepts Civic Award in N.Y. As 10,000 Rally to Protest Policies

Los Angeles Times Service Reagan encountered the biggest protest demonstration since taking office as an estimated 10,000 peo-

The demonstration, which was noisy but peaceful. lasted about four hours. It had nearly ended by

whether the national debate over his policies could not "be carried on with decency and understand-

placed the airport, the world's busiest, at the bottom of their British Airways also was critthat it hurts him to hear accusa-tions that he lacks compassion for icized heavily, with one in four persons saying it was the airline they least like to fly. Aeroflot, the needy. Comparison to Roosevelt

He compared himself with Franklin D. Roosevelt, saying that both were criticized for trying to destroy what they actually were trying to preserve — in Roosevelt's case, the free enterprise system; in Mr. Reagan's, a "humane, free

But the president said that "There is more to brotherhood than government-administered charity.

that mires us down in recession." in mid-Manhattan, hundreds of police manned wooden barricades in a street scene reminiscent of the war protests of the late 1960s and early 1970s.

Wide-Ranging Protest

such as "Stop Reagan's war on the poor and in El Salvador."

"How can anyone be so insensitive as to offer this president a hu-manitarian award?" asked one protester

have been increasing lately, beginning in earnest at a presidential speech outside Minneapolis early crowd at more than 10,000.

versy among staff members of the

last month. But this one was by far the largest. Police estimated the The demonstration was organized by a coalition of labor, religious, educational and Socialist

align the organization with the and spending to prune nonessen-president's economic and social tial programs so that enough re-policies. Mr. Reagan was awarded the

president to receive the honor. In his acceptance speech, Mr. Reagan noted the "acrimonious debate" over his policies and re-

"I'm accused by some of trying to destroy government's commit-

trying to destroy what is best in

our system of humane, free gov-ernment. I am doing everything I can to save it — to slow down the

quirements of the truly needy." Mr. Reagan said that out of the economic distress afflicting the na-

tion "can come opportunity - the opportunity to remember our heritage of brotherhood, our responsi-bility to care for each other, not through impersonal government programs alone, but through the giving of ourselves with love and He said he was keenly aware of

the high financial cost of his military program, and promised to "seek true savings and efficien-cies" in the Pentagon. But he in-sisted that his military program could not "be arbitrarily reduced and still guarantee our national se-

Senate Votes to Expand Veto on Agency Rules

WASHINGTON — The Senate on Thesday swept aside the objections of the Reagan administration and voted to give Congress a veto over most of the rules proposed by

ness and other organizations opposed to particular regulations.
Its advocates said it was necessary to rein in independent agencies that pass sweeping regulations never intended by Congress.

principal sponsor. "We've got to be sure they don't overwhelm the

tained in an amendment to a ma-jor regulatory reform bill. The bill was approved Wednesday by a 94-0 vote. A corresponding House bill also provides for a legislative veto,

Arsonist in Las Vegas Receives 8 Life Terms The Associated Press

LAS VEGAS — A former Las Vegas Hilton bushoy has been sen-tenced to eight life terms in prison without possibility of parole for setting a fire that killed eight persons at the hotel last year.

that veto. The Senate amendment requires

a simple majority vote by both houses to disapprove a regulation. President Reagan has advised senators he is opposed to the legis-lative veto although he endorsed the concept during his presidential

If enacted, it could have a sweeping effect on bureaucratic rule-making and strengthen Con-gress in its battles with the executive branch. Nearly 200 pieces of legislation passed over the years have provided for congressional vetoes, but the amendment passed Tuesday is the first to give that power over a broad range of federal regulations.

Some Exemptions

in corporate merger cases.

In recent U.S. appeals courts de-

cisions the congressional veto pow-er was ruled unconstitutional as applied in two cases. Opponents
Tuesday seized on the constitutionality issue. "There could not conceivably be

publican of Missouri. proposed regulations not in effect when the bill becomes law.

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One of the world's most sophisticated hotels is now known as Hvatt Cartton Tower London, In the heart of Knightsbridge, this elegant oasis for the international traveler is steps from Harrods and Sloane Street shopping, minutes from corporate offices and the West End theater.

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HYATT CARLTON TOWER LONDON

CAPTURE THE HYATT SPIRIT WORLDWIDE

Barreldo

Irms In

Alitalia and Pan American World Airways also were low on the list. Regular travelers

Vows Objectivity

President Reagan named John Hughes, 51, a Pulitzer Prize-winning journalist, to head the radio service which broadcasts around the world in 39 languages and has 2,100 employees. James B. Conkling resigned earlier this week as director, ending a stormy 10-

ble, I would not take the job."

Marie-Claude Bordat and family regret to announce the sudden death of Madame Nicolette Guye, nhe Lavezzani on March 21, to Paris. Burial was held with the immediate near the Grand-Fossard, on March 24, 1982 ediate (amily

LOVF21_ Mr. and Mrs. Walter Kerr and their children, Philip. Cyathis, Mark, and Leis, regret to announce the death of Mrs. Kerr's mother, Helètue du Bouchet Lovell, Kerr's mother, Helène du Bouchet Lovell, in Santa Fe, New Mevico, on March 13, 1982. Mrs. Lovell was the daughter of the late Dr. Charles Winchester du Bouchet, head of the American Ambulance Service in France (1914-1918), and the widow of Walter Howland Lovell, pilot in the Lafayette Escadrille (1917).

lowed by Singapore Airlines. New VOA Director

WASHINGTON -- The new director of the Voice of America has said he will insist on objectivity in reporting the news, but that the worldwide radio service will also report the administration's "assertive" foreign policy pronounce-

month tenure during which his ef-forts to reorganize the network met with widespread resistance from employees.

Mr. Hughes said, "I am absolutely wedded to the concept of the objectivity of the news file. If I had any doubt about that being possi-

DEATH NOTICES

By George Skelton NEW YORK - President

ple chanted in opposition to his policies outside a hotel where he had gone to accept a leadership

the time Mr. Reagan spoke.
Mr. Reagan made his only public reference to the protesters when he departed from his text to ask

ing, without a tone of hatred."

Mr. Reagan acknowledged, in a speech before the National Conference of Christians and lews,

"Government can't properly substitute for the helping hand of neighbor-to-neighbor," he added. "And in trying to do so, government has, to a great extent, brought on the economic stress At the site of the awards banquet, the New York Hilton Hotel

The demonstrators were objecting to a wide range of Mr. Reagan's domestic and foreign policies, plus his receipt of the award. They shouted slogans including "Reagan says cut back, we say fight back," and carried signs

Anu-Reagan demonstrations

There had been heated contro-National Conference of Christians and Jews about whether Mr. Research should receive the award. Many believed it would seem to destructive rate of growth in taxes

Charles Evans Hughes gold medal for courageous leadership in governmental, civic and humanitarian affairs" - the first incumbent

called that Roosevelt also was mundly criticized.

ment to compassion — and to the needy," Mr. Reagan added. "Like FDR, may I say I am not

By William Chapman Washington Post Service

government agencies.
The provision was approved by a 69-25 vote.
Critics questioned the constitutionality of a congressional veto and warned that it would unleash a new wave of lobbying by busi-

"We've got to put restraints on the unbridled use of executive power," said Republican Sen. Har-rison H. Schmitt of New Mexico, a The veto provision was con-

Philip Bruce Cline, 24, was convicted in January on eight counts of murder and one count of arson in the fire Feb. 10, last year, which also injured more than 400 people and caused about \$14 million in property damage.

permitting a single chamber to dis-approve a regulation but also per-

It would apply to most inde-pendent agencies and executive-branch regulatory bodies. Howev-er, certain offices would be ex-empt, including all those in the Defense Department and most of the rule-making functions of the Internal Revenue Service The Internal Revenue Service. The amendment would not apply to the Federal Reserve Board's monetary policy functions nor to Securities and Exchange Commission actions

place a government-wide veto," said Sen. John C. Danforth, Re-The veto would only apply to

a worse time for Congress to put in

Guatemalan Comeuppance

The coup d'état in Guatemala could not have happened to a more deserving dictatorship or at a better time. Experience argues against getting too enthusiastic about coups; Idi Amin, remember, was once hailed as a liberator. But Guatemala's recent experience has been so awful that by the law of averages alone the insurgents - young officers and civilian politicians - would have to be an improvement. And the coup flashes a useful warning to the ruling military in El Salvador, just days before that country's crucial vote.

Guatemala has been misruled by cold-eyed generals for nearly two decades. Their excesses have fed a leftist insurgency in a poor, largely Indian country with Central America's largest population (7.2 million). Fraudulent elections have been staged to give the military rulers a patina of legitimacy. But the vote this month was so outrageously crooked that it unified the opposition before the president-general could be enthroned.

Wisely, the United States refused to endorse the flawed vote or renew military aid,

16 A

30 (

32 I

which was suspended on human rights grounds in 1977. Although the Reagan administration wanted to resume arms shipments, its appeals for less ferocity against Indians, guerrillas and democratic politicians were haughtily ignored. One guesses that the State Department might now feel a little warmer toward the human rights laws that thus prevented collaboration with a discredited if anti-Communist regime.

What further weakened it was the dramatic decline in coffee prices. The political shape of the next government is uncertain, but it is sure to need emergency economic aid as much as the military equipment it will request. With determined outside encouragement, Guatemala could yet be nudged back toward a democratic path. And that would be the best counter to the challenge of a recently unified guerrilla movement.

There is a chance, in short, to shift the tide in an important country. Let the Reagan administration seize it.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

U.S. Aid Should Be Overt

In Central America's confused battlefield, the forces of democracy need all the help they can get from allies around the world But for that aid to be effective it should be overt, and preferably multilateral, not a surreptitious black bag from the CIA. Better mechanisms to supply that help had best be devised quickly, while there are still democratic forces to receive it.

The case for such aid, in principle, is old and honorable. It was eloquently put by John Stuart Mill in 1859. In "A Few Words on Non-Intervention," Mill wrote: "The doctrine of non-intervention, to be a legitimate principle of morality, must be accepted by all governments. The despot must consent to be bound by it as well as the free states. Unless they do, the profession comes to this miserable issue — that the wrong side may help the

wrong, but the right must not help the right." In Central America, Marxists make no secret of their debts to Cuba. And Social Democrats and Christian Democrats get open and legitimate assistance from fraternal parties elsewhere. There is no reason to be defensive about overt U.S. aid, preferably through foundations openly funded by Congress and

The argument for honesty is persuasively supported by the former director of the CIA, William Colby, who knows better than most how much paranoia covert aid can create. Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty, once secret operations, send a stronger and no less credible signal now that both are openly funded through an international board. And labor and farm missionaries now get support through the aboveboard Asia Foundation.

with appointed but autonomous directors.

Comparable foundations, says Colby, can make grants to Central American schools. publications, social and political organizations. And why cannot their boards include distinguished figures from the Caribbean? That could lessen the taint of unilateralism.

In tense situations where the United States is suspected of uglier designs, there is always a question whether aid recipients can afford the association. But with or without justification, they are often already denounced as CIA puppets. Open subsidy could hardly cause them more damage. There is no reason to keep the Americans' ideological preferences in the closet, like a shaming secret. THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Challenges to OPEC

Now the world will find out whether OPEC is really a cartel. It is no trick to raise prices in the midst of shortages, as OPEC did in the 1970s. To maintain those prices in the shrinking market of the 1980s is going to be much harder. It means agreeing on production cuts, and it means enforcing those agreements. Last weekend, OPEC, meeting in Vienna, appeared to have worked out quotas in principle. The next question is whether the very diverse countries that comprise OPEC can make them stick.

The agreement on quotas will have little immediate effect on consumer prices. But it probably means that the long downward trend in world oil prices has been broken, at least for the present. That trend began more than a year ago. Evidently fearing that high prices would wreck the world oil market, Saudi Arabia used its enormous reserves to create a small glut and eventually forced the radicals, led by Libya and Algeria, to come down to a compromise price schedule. In return, it promised to prevent further price reductions by controlling its own output.

But the world was cutting down its use of oil much faster than the experts had expected. The glut persisted, and by midwinter speculators were beginning to wonder whether the Saudis were going to force prices even lower. With the agreement last weekend, that question has been answered. They are not. At least temporarily, crude oil prices seem likely to stay where they are. But that is not necessarily the end of the

story. You do not have to have been in Vienna to sense the bitter row within OPEC. While the Saudi production will be about one-fourth below the level of 1979, the last boom year, production for the rest of OPEC will average hardly more than half the 1979 level. Or, to put it the other way around, the Saudis apparently intend to pre-empt a larger share of OPEC's market as the price for preventing further price drops. Of all OPEC's internal divisions, the deep-

est is the one that separates the governments of the rich, thinly populated desert countries from those with large, poor populations that urgently need the oil revenues for economic development. In contrast to Saudi Arabia and its population of some 8 million, there is Nigeria, with 90 million people and an income per capita of perhaps \$700 a year.

Nigeria's oil production, because of its pricing errors, is now about half the 1979 volume. While OPEC may have agreed on a market strategy for the short term, you are entitled to a degree of skepticism regarding its ability to deal with the issues of economic equity that lie beyond.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

One Species Every Day

One of the world's 5 to 10 million species becomes extinct each day. By the end of the decade the extinction rate will approach one an hour. A million species may have vanished by the year 2000. The loss of diversity will make the world a poorer place. But the United States, a necessary leader in any effort to halt the decline, is faltering.

It is not just conservationists who worry about the disappearance of obscure species from distant plains or jungles. Cancer specialists know that two of their most important drugs come from a single denizen of tropical rain forests, the rosy periwinkle. Seed growers, who have to develop new strains of wheat every five years or so as the old ones become susceptible to disease, know the importance of preserving diverse gene pools. But the ancestral gene pools for most staple U.S. crops lie abroad. Without foreign germ plasm, American farmers would supply little but cranberries, pecans and sunflower seeds.

The world's gene pools have made a vital contribution to the pharmaceutical and agrispecies have been examined for commercial value. The rate of extinction can best be slowed by preserving habitat, particularly in the tropics, where diversity of species is richest. But this means denying certain uses of land to those with shorter-term purposes.

Governments that might look to the United States will find little help. Washington proposes to cut back its already meager contributions to the UN Environment Program and to the tropical biology efforts of the National Science Foundation. A major function of the Endangered Species Act - the listing of threatened species — has been brought to a virtual halt by Interior Secretary James Watt, and the act is under attack from mining and forestry interests.

"Any species is expendable somewhere along the line except mankind," says a lobby-ist for the pesticide makers. If Washington shares that view, it will find it has little standing with governments on whom it may one day wish to urge the case for conservation of the planet's fast-shrinking gene pools.

THE NEW YORK TIMES. cultural industries, yet only 1 percent of all

March 25: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago 1932: Hitlerites vs. Prussia

1907: Turbulence in Moldavia

BUCHAREST — The agrarian troubles continue. The cabinet, regarding the resignation of which the rumors are becoming more and more persisttent, is sending fresh reinforcements of troops, but hesitates to declare a state of siege over the whole of Moldavia, as seems necessary. When receiving the deputation of landowners from the Jassy district, King Charles said that he would devote his earnest attention to restoring order in Moldavia. Politics were responsible for the whole trouble. The country was better governed 30 years ago, but the administration did not now answer to the needs of the times. Politicians must forthwith set to work to solve the agrarian and Semitic questions.

LEIPZIG - That Gen. Groener, the Reich minister of the interior, instigated the Prussian government's wholesale police raids on the Hitlerite branches in Prussia was asserted during a hearing before the supreme court. The hearing was connected with Adolf Hitler's suit for an injunction to compel the Prussian government to return documents taken during the raids. The court suspended the session to give the Prussian government and the Hitlerites an opportunity to reach a settlement by private negotiation. The attorney for the Prussian government revealed that Gen. Groener wrote on March 8 that Hitlerites had ascertained the location of the Reichswehr's munition depots all over Germany.

How I Learned to Start Worrying About Nukes VASHINGTON — I was in By Roger Molander By Roger Molander

The writer is a former White House nuclear strategist for the National Security Council. Now executive director ment to The Washington Post. of "Ground Zero," a nuclear war education project, he contributed this con

the most dedicated people I have ever met in trying to help the presi-dent perform the hardest job in the world. I watched three presidents who were deeply concerned about preventing nuclear war leave the White House with a sense of frustration. Each sought to leave the American people with a legacy of security with respect to nuclear war, a confidence that nuclear war

Services and Foreign Relations

committees - those making criti-

cal decisions, to say nothing of

endless speeches — lacked even a

rudimentary understanding of the

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administra-

tion is beginning to pay some attention to the protest movement against the nuclear arms race, but it is not really dealing with the anxiety and philosophy behind this human outcry.

It is paying attention, reluctantly, for political reasons. Republican leaders in Congress are tell-

ing the administration that they cannot pass the Pentagon budget in the present economic crisis

against rising opposition to his military budget,

Also, the president is going to make a grand tour of Europe in June, and the West European

governments are warning him privately that the

anti-nuclear opposition may demonstrate against him and the NATO policy of putting new U.S. Cruise and Pershing-2 missiles on their territory.

hard-line course. After his talks with Presidents

Mitterrand of France and Lopez Portillo of Mexi-

co, he is agreeing to Mexican attempts at a negoti-

ated settlement in Central America. He has

agreed, despite opposition in his administration,

to begin negotiations in Geneva with the Russians

This may blunt the opposition of the anti-nucle

ar movement in Europe and the American move-

ment that is spreading to churches, universities,

town meetings and even to Congress. But it is not

likely to silence the public outcry for control of nuclear weapons, for the protesters are not talking

They are talking instead about life and death.

They are proclaiming that the threat of nuclear

war is too serious to be left to politicians, who

cannot seem even to manage their own personal or national affairs. They are challenging the assumption, popular in both Moscow and Washing-

ton, that all will be well if more atomic weapons

make the other side afraid. It is possible that fear

They are saying, as Herbert Butterfield said at the American University in Washington long ago,

that the people must speak, not as priggish moral-

izers, but because wars may be caused, not neces-

sarily through some extraordinary criminality but

a "freeze" on nuclear weapons at the present im-

balance of military power in the world is both

This is not being said by the anti-nuclear lead-

itself may be the most likely cause of war.

from petty betrayal and individual neglect.

An Alert

Recalled

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — The Penta-

game players would not have thought it up: War has been raging for three weeks in a vital area be-

tween a close U.S. ally and a Soviet client. Moscow and Washington have brokered a cease-fire, but it is

breaking down. The Soviets deliver

a rough ultimatum: Both sides intervene with peacekeeping forces.

or they will move in on their own.

The National Security Council

is rushed to the White House "situ-

ation room" to plot a quick counter-strategy. But the NSC's statu-

tory chairman, the president, is not

in the chair. He is incapacitated

upstairs in the living quarters; a

"paralyzing" domestic crisis has left him "too distraught to par-ticipate." The 25th Amendment makes provision for transfer of au-

thority to the vice president when the president is unable to function,

Only the secretary of state and the White House chief of staff are aware of the president's condition.

A majority of the "principal offi-

cers" of the executive branch will have to make the decision.

the night of Oct. 24, 1973. The oc-

casion was the October war be-tween Israel and Egypt (plus Syria), and the leading figures were Richard Nixon as president, Hen-

ry Kissinger as secretary of state

and Alexander Haig as White House chief of staff. The missing

vice president was Gerald Ford, who had been designated by Nix-

on but not yet confirmed by Con-

the United States went on nuclear

alert, as recalled in the second vol-

ume of Henry Kissinger's mem-

Anything as absolute as truth is

unattainable, even with the pas-

sage of time. But Kissinger's 162-

page account adds enormously, and meticulously, to the record of

one of the most controversial and

crisis-laden three weeks in Ameri-

can political and diplomatic histo-

ry. In the period between Oct. 6

(when the war broke out) and Oct.

28 (when the Egyptians and Is-

raelis met to negotiate a disengage-

ment of forces), Agnew resigned in disgrace, and Nixon's Watergate

fate was sealed by the Saturday

Night Massacre and an appeals

court ruling that he would have to

Such was the famous night when

gress to replace Spiro Agnew.

oirs, published this week.

Not possible? It happened on

but there is no vice president.

gon's most inventive war-

in diplomatic or military terms.

on intercontinental strategic nuclear weapons.

Accordingly, Reagan is veering away from his

with its emphasis on new nuclear weapons.

nuclear war business.

ies of weapons effects gave way to studies of the weapons themselves would not happen. Each failed. and to communications systems I felt that same sense of frustraand missile warning systems. Then came nuclear "exchange" calcula-tions: our missiles against their tion and failure, especially in early 1980, when the struggle to save SALT-2 and the work of three admissiles, their missiles against our bombers, their subs against our bombers — endless combinations. ministrations ended with the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. I had expected to spend the first few months of 1980 carrying the case for the treaty — "modest, but use-There were no people involved in these "exchanges," only calcula-tions. It was a curious fiction, nevful," in the words of the Joint er discussing the humans at the Chiefs of Staff - to the Senate military installations or the indusfloor. I knew it would be a real tries or the cities. I guess that made challenge: I had discovered that most of the senators on the Armed

Omaha, the people there in charge of launching the missiles or the bombers, and the analysts like me. I recall one Saturday a colleague came into the think tank office with his wife to find me sticking different-colored pins, represent-ing different-sized weapons, into a map of the Soviet Union. Add a pink pin for Minsk — another 200,000 dead. My colleague's wife was hornified. But when the pin went into Minsk or Moscow. I didn't see people working or chil-

it easier on the targeteers in

W troduced to nuclear war in the mid-1950s, hiding under my school desk during civil defense drills, hoping the Russian bombers

would never come. It never crossed

my mind that I would some day be

working on nuclear strategy at the White House, hoping still that nu-

clear war would never come - and

I came to Washington in the

1960s to work for a defense think

tank. Within a year or so, my stud-

realizing how easily it might.

dren playing. I assumed that some-one above me in the system thought about those things. Me, I just stock in the pins. In 1969 the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) began, and I found myself trying to find the combinations of weapons limitations and verification provisions that would be acceptable to America and its allies as well as to the places where the pins were being stuck. At first blush the problem looked easy to me. But an older colleague told me I had a lot to

learn. He was right. Deterrence

Within a month I had met the first of a small but not uninfluential community of people who vio-lently opposed SALT for a simple reason: It might keep America from developing a first-strike capability against the Soviet Union. I'll never forget being lectured by an Air Force colonel about how America should have "nuked" the Soviets in the late 1940s before they got The Bomb. I was told that if SALT would go away, America would soon have the capability to nuke them again — and this time America would use it. As the SALT negotiations began

in earnest, I dug into studies at the think tank for the Pentagon and came face to face with the big questions of the nuclear war trade: How much is enough? What is the "threshold of pain" for the Soviet decision-makers? What level of destruction will deter Soviet attack? Is it measured in industrial capacity? In war machines? In Soviet citizenry? In some arcane combination of these and other factors, which a careful reading of Russian history and of recent articles in Red Star would divine?

My rite of pas e was com plete. The scientist - whose main interest in graduate school was trying to obtain commercially useful energy from controlled fusion had become the policy analyst playing nuclear war. The policy analyst went to the White House.

I was at the White House's National Security Council only a few months when it was time for a SALT negotiating session to begin in Geneva. One of Secretary of State Kissinger's division heads asked me to draft a set of instructions for the U.S. delegation. I asked what to put in the instructions — and was told just to do a draft on my own, with one cover memo to Kissinger and another from Kissinger to the president.

Three days later I got the pack-age and the instructions back. The person who had asked for the draft had not changed a word. Nor had Kissinger. Nor had the president. The instructions were on their way to Geneva. I swallowed hard.

Those people above me who were supposed to be thinking about the Big Questions were relying on me to think about those things. I was to make decisions in the nuclear war trade, not just stick in pins. So I began to think about many things.

Grown-Ups?

I thought about the fact that no-body at the White House seemed to understand nuclear war issues better than I did. Knowing my lim-itations, that did not reassure me. I thought about the organiza-tional chaos at the White House, the haphazard way decisions often were reached. I thought about the minimum amount of time the president had to spend on nuclear war. issues, his ultimate responsibility. And I thought about the former

presidential science adviser, similarly struck by the way major decisions are made, who asked, "Where are the grown-ups?"

His comment is apt. There is a good deal of childish behavior in the White House, including temper tantrums. The last place I expected to find adults losing control of themselves was in White House rooms with nuclear war planners. But there the tantrums were - directed at officials of other countries, at briefing books, at staff, at other high U.S. officials, at almost anything you can think of. I had hoped that the White House's nuclear war business was in the hands of people who were rational and calm under pressure.

I was learning. In time I learned to live with all of this. But to friends - who asked questions like, "Not going to get blown up soon, are we?" — I confided that it was the ultimate example of "in the land of the blind, the one-eyed man is king." Many thought I was joking, but I wasn't.

As the shock of these experiences were off, I joined with some of

By Roger Molander

When SALT-2 was defeated, I had some time to ponder how we had got ourselves into the awful mess we were in. The factor that stood out in my mind was the seeming lack of understanding of just how great the chance of nuclear war really was.

I had seen how the White House and the so-called chain of command operated, and I assumed the Russians were probably worse. I knew how poorly we understood the Russians and how poorly they understood us. I could see the rising problem of nuclear proliferation vastly increasing the risk of superpower confrontation.

Accidents

Adding it all up was unsettling. There was too much opportunity for machine error, for human error, for errors in judgment. Nuclear war could occur far more easily than people in the White House, in Congress and in the country at large seemed to realize.

If nuclear war comes and any historians survive, they will marvel at the role of chance in its genesis, its escalation, its grim conclusion.

'That We Be Survived'

By James Reston

Some chance events - which have taken us closer to the brink than is realized - have of course already occurred. There was the mid-1960s incident in which U.S. radar mistook the rising of the moon for a missile attack. There was the 1979 mishap in which a computer with a practice Soviet missile attack tape on it was accidentally introduced into an operating missile warning system. And there was the 1980 accident in which a microchip failed in a computer at Strategic Air Command headquarters in Omaha and the B-

52s almost took off. These unintended happenings can be multiplied by presumed mishaps on the Soviet side and by additional mistakes in other nations which have acquired, or are in the process of acquiring, nuclear weapons. It is by no means inivable that next time, rather than on a calm day when America and the Soviets are merely at normal levels of enmity, a false alarm will occur in an atmosphere of cri-sis, with somebody suddenly head-ing for the Hot Line and trying to

emotional and dangerous, since it would leave

Moscow with an unacceptable advantage in stra-tegic and conventional weapons. But they are ex-

pressing an elemental feeling.

What is surprising — since at this point this is essentially a political and propaganda argument about weapons that will not be available until

long after Reagan has gone back to his ranch in California — is that the administration has been so knuckle-minded in handling the problem.

United States that has led the fight for the control of nuclear weapons since the last world war. It

was not the Democrats, but a bipartisan coalition of Republicans and Democrats that supported the

Baruch Plan, the Acheson Plan, the Lilienthal Plan for the control and even the abolition of

these apocalyptic weapons.

It was President Eisenhower who proposed a

wide reduction of nuclear arms and the transfer of the money saved to the hungry people of the world. It was Gen. George Marshall who suggest-

ed that his plan for the reconstruction of Europe

after the war should be extended to the Soviet

Union and Eastern Europe, And it was the Soviet Union that rejected all these proposals.

Young people now demonstrating for the con-trol of nuclear weapons understandably have no

memory of all this. Unfortunately, the Reagan ad-

ministration seems also to have forgotten, and it is leaving the peace propaganda battle to the Rus-sians, who have done more to block the limitation

of nuclear weapons than anybody else.
Officials in Washington do not seem to under-

stand — probably because they have not read Jonathan Schell's book, "The Fate of the Earth," which is rapidly becoming a guidebook for the anti-nuclear protesters and which the politicians

"Of all the modest hopes of human beings," Schell observes, "the hope that mankind will sur-

vive is the most modest, since it only brings us to the threshold of all the other hopes. In entertain-

ing it, we do not yet ask for justice, or for free-

dom, or for happiness, or for any of the other

al survival; we ask only that we be survived. We

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as we know we must, mankind will live on."

We do not even necessarily ask for our person-

tired for the night." There is no ev-

idence Nixon talked with anyone

but Haig while the decision was

being made in the early hours of

the next morning to put U.S. forces on alert and put America

though suspicions ran high at the

time. That Nixon sought repeated-

ly to exploit it to demonstrate his "indispensability" as impeachment loomed, Kissinger amply docu-

ments. That Nixon was repeatedly "out of touch," "obsessed," "pre-occupied," "on the verge" (as Haig

cryptically put it), "in the paralysis

of an approaching nightmare"— all this Kissinger makes plain. His account gives the lie to the White

But as to a clear judgment, Kiss-

inger speaks ambiguously of a Nix-on overwhelmed by his "persecu-

tors," of a "nation consuming its authority." The insights and infor-mation are spellbinding. But in a

matter of historic interest, we are

left not all that much closer to the

"truth" than we were at the time.

House accounts at the time.

inger leaves little doubt -

That the crisis was real, Kiss-

at risk of nuclear war.

will have to consider now or deal with later.

things that we may want in life.

After all, it is not the Soviet Union but the

Ah, yes, the Hot Line. How many people know that it is a slow teletype machine, and that its use suffers from the usual problem of getting a good translation? I had witnessed two incidents in the SALT negotiations in which the United States and the Soviet Union had profoundly misunderstood

each other in this fashion. The first was at Vladivostok in 1974, when President Ford and Secretary Kissinger had come home in triumph with an agreement that was found to be no. agreement at all when the sides tried to write it down in agreed language. A similar incident took place in the early months of the Carter administration, when an agreement on limiting new types of ICBMs evaporated into thin air

over a language disagreement. What if one of these "misunderstandings" took place in a crisis as the sides tried to control further, escalation, rather than in the midst

of a seven-year negotiation? It was also chance that these thoughts coincided with the birth . of my second child.

There is something in the birth of a child — or the death of a loved one - that is a reminder of . both the miracle and the fragility of life. Now there she was, a new person, a new being demanding the right to live, to find out "why she came." And here I was, thinking of the risks of nuclear war.

held forth on all this to a friend late one night when most sensible people have gone home or to bed. I railed away at the absurdity of the situation we Americans found ourselves in - hving in an imperfect world with imperfect machines and imperfect people making decisions on subjects they only partially understood. Some-thing had to be done.

At the root of the problem is the fact that the public has scarcely any reliable information with which to develop thoughtful opinions about American nuclear poli-cy. Policy-makers, therefore, have little serious sense of public opinion to guide them.

The People

Sure, there are polls on the nuclear question. But nowhere do these polls tell us about the diffi-cult decisions and trade-offs involved. We know from polls, for example, that two-thirds of Americans want to pursue arms control with the Soviet Union, and that at the same time two-thirds don't trust the Russians to adhere to such accords. Do Americans want arms control negotiations or not? The polls, in their simplicity, have been part of the problem.

A larger part of the problem is that no effort has been made by the government to maintain public concern and understanding about the fundamental questions of nuclear war. Perhaps this is understandable. What president is going to send a message to the nation that he and his colleagues are losing their grip on the nuclear war issue? Public interest groups have made some effort, but they are small, uncoordinated, often sus-pected of being "softheaded lefties," and they expend most of their energy in Washington.

It was clear that something was wrong, that the link between policy-makers in Washington and the people we served was far too weak. We didn't understand their fears and frustrations; they didn't understand the complicated bases of our decisions. Only by providing careful and thorough information to public and to officials can we avoid the hysteria we often find on both the extreme left and right.

My interest in doing something about all this waned as daily life took over again - until chance intervened once more in the form of . the abortive attempt to rescue the hostages in Iran in April, 1980.

Earth

The day after the raid, as we waited to see how the Iranians would react, I encountered a friend, a general, in the halls of the Old Executive Office Building. We both knew all too well that the favorite Pentagon war game scenario for the start of World War III was a crisis in Iran. Now we had one. What if the Iranians killed the hostages? What would the Russians do if we retaliated? We talked about the uncertain-

ties, and as the conversation drew to a close, he said, "You know, I called my kids last night." He hesitated and then continued, "I never call my kids." His kids were grown up, and I knew what he was say-ing. Was this it?

The final chance event that con-

firmed my determination to help correct our flaws involved another military officer. It happened at a meeting in the Pentagon when a Navy captain offered the view that people in America and Europe, were getting too excited about nu-clear war. He argued that people were "talking as if nuclear war would be the end of the world, when, in fact, only 500 million people would be killed."
Only 500 million people. I re-

member repeating it to myself: Only 500 million people. He went on to argue that within

generation, genetic engineering would make people immune to ra diation. I reached for my hat. knowing how Woody Allen felt in 'Annie Hall" when he excused himself from a conversation saying that he had "an appointment back on planet Earth."

who had apparently "re-01982, The Washington Post. Herald-

But such is Kissinger's artful

ambivalence that it is impossible

to determine from one episode to

another whether he thinks Nixon, under terrible pressure, was unfit

for duty or was in command.
One day, Oct. 24, captures the perils as well as the emotions, frus-

trations, suspicions and generally rancid atmosphere. The cease-fire had collapsed. The Egyptians were

calling for intervention by American and Soviet troops. Kissinger

was meeting with Dobrynin when

Nixon, "as agitated and emotional as I had ever heard him," phoned. His political enemies, Nixon told Kissinger, "are doing it because of their desire to kill

because of their desire to and the president. And they may suc-ceed. I may physically die. And Nixon went on: The real tragedy is, if I move out, everything we

have done will crumble. They just

don't realize they are throwing ev-

erything out the window."

That was enough for Kissinger to decide to take Haig's advice

(when, three hours later, the Sovi-

ets threatened to intervene unilat-

erally) and not "wake up the presi-

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Australian Cinema — Alive and Well at the Crossroads

By Kay Withers

ual Herald Tribune SYDNEY — The cinema is alive and well and becoming in Australia, but it's not quite sure where

After early promise ("The Story of the Kelly Gang' in 1906 was one of the world's first feature films) and a mid-century slump when, as director Phil Novce put it, "It was a very rare thing to see your own culture on screen," the Australian film industry has finally taken off.

Since 1970, the country has produced nearly 300 feature films, compared with 13 in the previous decade. "Newsfront" and "Breaker Morant" have done well in Cannes. Judy Davis won two British awards for her role in "My Brilliant Career." The television series "A Town like Alice" won an International Emmy. "Picnic at Hanging Rock" and "Gallipoli" have been acclaimed worldwide.

"It's been a wonderful 10 years We've been able to cash in on the novelty value of Australian films," said James Mitchell, executive director of the Sydney-based Film and Television Producers' Association of Australia. "But that's not going to last. And we have to decide where we're going, whether we want to stay a curiosity, viewed mainly by an elite, or whether we want to branch out into the popu-

Eyeing Big Markets

Mitchell himself — young and enthusiastic like, it seems, almost everybody in the Australian indus-- believes Australia is moving into big budgets and big markets.

So far, fewer than a dozen Aussie films have made big money and they looked good only because of minuscule budgets. "Breaker Morant" has grossed over \$6 million in 36 countries — a fat profit because the film cost less than \$1 million. The violent, futuristic 'Mad Max" series, starring Mel Gibson as a lone warrior eternally in search of fuel, has done well: \$100 million worldwide for the original, \$1 million six days after release for "Mad Max 2." They cost, respectively, \$400,000 and \$4

If Australia is to move into the ig-time budgets some filmmakers China's Only Western-Style Hotel big-time budgets some filmmakers believe necessary to "smooth the rough edges" of a dynamic but raw product, then it must capture wider international markets, espe-cially in the United States. Will this mean developing a "mid-Pacific" style, using more American money and talent?

No, says John Morris, chairman of the South Australian Film Corp. We are committed to making Australian films with Australians. Yes, in moderation, says Sydney's James Mitchell, who advocates "iudicious use of overseas talent."

In the conflict between purity and popularization, the Australian cinema has so far aimed quite frankly for purity — a policy fostered by active government sup- from many other Chinese hotels.



Young director Scott Hicks and his crew at work on his recently completed "Freedom."

port for categorically "Australian" films. Correctly predicting that a strong film industry would promote Australia abroad, the federal leadership set up what became the Australian Film Commission more than a decade ago. A national film and television training school fol-lowed three years later. And, since 1976, six states have organized their own film corporations.

The total amount of money administered by all these bodies would not pay for your average Hollywood movie. Australia works on a shoestring.

Handouts apart, the government has also tried to interest private investors in the cinema industry by allowing exceptional tax deductions to the backers of films over which Australians have both economic and creative control.

People like John Morris support these protectionist attitudes. Past pre-shooting sales of overseas dis-tribution rights, he said, either de-

By Jonathan Sharp

DEKING - It is an education just to watch the

I faces of foreigners as they walk for the first time into Peking's newest hotel, the Jianguo (Build the Na-

The almost universal reaction is one of amazement

because the Jianguo is unique - it is China's only

As everyone keeps saying, it is like entering another world. There are thick carpets, candles on the dining-room tables and a Filipino band in the bar, which

Furniture and fittings are imported. Much of the

food is also from abroad, including all the meat and cheese. For the moment at least, the waiters and at-

tendants are polite and helpful - a welcome change

generated into creative interference or proved so tough a bargain that the Australian producers gained very little.

On the other hand, producers like Sydney's McElroy brothers claim that "filmmakers are treated with more respect in Hollywood with more respect in Hollywood than anywhere else," as James McElroy put it in an interview with The National Times. Their current production, "The Year of Living Dangerously," a story of the Sukarno years in Indonesia, may indeed prove the test case of how for abroad producers can go how far abroad producers can go while remaining "Australian." Director Peter Weir and James

McElroy got a grant from the Australian Film Commission to develop a script from Christopher Koch's novel. They sold 50 percent to CBS, who reworked the script along strongly American lines. Unhappy, Weir went to MGM, which made only minor changes. Producer and director were happy but

the tax man apparently wasn't.

Word leaked from the Department of Home Affairs that the film was not sufficiently Australian and the tax concessions might be denied the Australian backers. Alarmed, these investors, who were putting up the other half of the money, withdrew, leaving MGM with the

complete financing.
According to Melbourne producer Rosa Colosimo: "Once Australians thought in terms of overseas because nothing here was considered good enough. That mentality has gone completely." At this point, enjoying foreign aid without suffering foreign enslavement might indicate that the Australian

industry has grown up.

English actor Edward Woodward could play the lead in "Breaker Morant," then, and Kirk Douglas could make "The Man from Snowy River," Richard Cherbards and head the bard of th Chamberlain could boost U.S. box office receipts for "The Last Wave," and Olivia Hussey can star

and waitresses wear rumpled white tunics, the stan-

But for the first time since the Communists came

to power, China has a hotel that in most respects

matches the facilities and services of establishments

Almost as eye-opening as the decor is the hotel's part-owner, Clement Chen, a genial Chinese-born American who sprinkles his conversation with frank

Chen recognizes that his hotel, which he runs with

35 staff from Hong Kong's Peninsula group, could face problems in a country where traditional suspi-

cion of things foreign has not been diminished by 33

years under Communist rule. Already Chinese au-thorities have voiced objections to the Filipino trio in

dard garb for Chinese hotel staff.

observations about his new venture.

in the capitalist world.

and there's an indigenous star sys-tem growing up here. Actors Jack Thompson. Helen Morse. Bryan Brown, Judy Davis and Mel Gibson have international reputations now, as do directors Peter Weir. John Duigan, Phil Noyce, Bruce Beresford and Gillian Armstrong. And young directors, like Scott Hicks, are coming up.

The old kangaroos-and-cork-trimmed-hats clichés have disappeared too. As Mitchell puts it: "We're beginning to see that we don't have to shoot gum trees and koalas to be Australian. We're making movies about real life. [Duigan's] The Winter of our Dreams' was just a story about the relationship between men and women; Breaker wasn't even set in Australia; 'Gallipoli' was not self-consciously Australian any more than 'Chariots of Fire' was self-consciously English."

Problems of Growth

With production units mushrooming everywhere, Sydney pro-ducer Jane Scott warned, "The Australian industry is changing from a cottage industry, and quali-ty may be lost in the scramble." At ne same time, James Mitchell sees increased money and time as es-sential to professionalism, to polishing "naive films with a hard edge." As budgets soar, however, enthusiasm could wane, especially in a country where "bludging," or sloughing off, is a national pastime. People now willing to work with passion for a \$300 a week might slacken off at \$1,000.

The other danger is that, once money becomes a priority, talent will go where there's more — over-seas. Director Fred Schepisi ("The Chant of Jimmy Blacksmith") has been making a Western in the United States; Gillian Armstrong ("My Brilliant Career") has been lured away temporarily; Don McAlpine, the superb cameraman of "Breaker" and "My Brilliant Career" is working with Paul Ma-

Some have resisted. Peter Weir calls Australia "the most exciting filmmaking country in the world" and says, "At the moment it is right for me here." Weir rejects too much polishing. The States, according to him, is "choked with craft, too much refinement, 100 many filters, 100 much processing of material." The Fianguo still has some touches that owe more to Chairman Mao than to Conrad Hilton. Waiters

Australia now has to find its way between the "rough edges" and the "too many filters," to retain the stark beauty of the cinema of the 1970s while making itself more of a household word.

There is still some way to go. The Adelaide Advertiser recent-

reported that the Australian Commission office in Los Angeles had received a request to submit some Australian films to a festival in Miami. The request, the paper said, required "a written commitment that Australia will contribute one or two films of festival quality, subtitled in English."

Signs of Life in Cabaret Theater

International Herald Tribine

ONDON - There is just the very faintest of chances that theatrical cabaret is coming back into its own, fully 20 years after "Beyond the Fringe" was reckoned to have put an end to all but the most savagely topical of television revues.

In New York recently, far and away the most entertaining evening I spent was in a hotel piano bar listening to a solo singer evoking a lost world of wing-collared Coward and Cole Porter, Back here in London there are now plans to revive late-night cabaret at the Fortune Theatre in the form of a satirical news revue, while to the King's Head pub theater in Islington has come a remarkable double-act called "Fuany Turns."

The first half of this bizarre evening is given over to an hourlong turn by a wonderfully camp English conjuror who calls himself "The Great Soprendo" and claims to hail from Spain: "I am," as he puts it, "very big in the Canaries." Soprendo izes in such activities as the Nottingham Rope Trick, achieved by taking two ends of a rope and knotting 'em together. When that joke dies the death it deserves, he reassures the customers "It could be worse, I could be here in person."

Admittedly the surroundings of a pub theater are better for Soprendo than those of a more tectotal West End playbouse, where audiences would not be encouraged to carry their drinks to their seats. There is also a lot to be said for having Soprendo play Islington where he can ask bemused members of his audience "Are you happy or do you just live locally?"

But as he happens also to be a very good conju-ror, and to be able to work an audience and play a house better than anybody since the great Dame Edna Everage herself, there is a random comic charm here which works very well indeed; besides which, how many other conjurors promise that if the next trick does not work they will so out and get themselves tattooed?

Then we get an interval, followed by a second half in which Soprendo's real-life wife, a joky sing-

er by the name of Victoria Wood, does an hour at the piano wearing a shiny yellow trouser suit made of the kind of material people used to drape over the handlebars when eyeling in the rain. Whether recalling an unhappy Morecambe childhood spent abusing Plymouth Brethren through letter boxes and waiting for the tide, which only bothered to come in once a week, or merely singing the manic-depressive songs of a defeated feminist, or again recalling a local cookery expert whose lecture was entitled "Don't Wince at Mince." Wood is a very funny lady indeed; like Tom Lehrer for 1960s America, she is a chronicler of latter-day social disasters and is equally not to be missed.

Meanwhile the central London theater is finally coming to life in 1982, thanks largely to a remarkable batch of transfers from outer-London playhouses: Greenwich has supplied the Queen's with Julian Mitchell's evocative old-school-ties account of the childhood of Guy Burgess ("Another Country") and now gives to the neighboring Shaftesbury Avenue Apollo Alan Ayckbourn's nightmarish family Christmas "Seasons Greetings" (also recently reviewed in these columns at its original home), while from the Lyric Hammersmith to the Savoy next week comes Michael Frayn's brilliant backstage farce "Noises Off."

Both Ayekbourn's "Season's Greetings" (which bears an uncanny resemblance to the Frayn in that it too is a comedy about a ritual in chaos) and Mitchell's "Another Country" have been tightened and fractionally recast since their initial outings. but I see no reason to modify my initial enthusi-asru. Another welcome transfer is now to be found at the Prince of Wales, to which theater from last summer's season at Chichester has come the Flanagan-and-Allen nostalgia singalong, "Underneath the Arches," complete, at certain performances, with a personal appearance by the legendary octogenarian Chesney Allen himself, sensibly unadvertised on posters to give the audience a feeling of sudden happening in an otherwise somewhat secondhand show.

'Attila' Closes Paris Verdi Cycle

By David Stevens

tional Herald Tribune PARIS — The brief season of early Verdi works that has en-livened the Paris operatic season is being brought to a robust conclusion this week at the Theatre Musical de Paris-Châtelet with a production of "Attila" and concer performances of "Ernani," both under vigorous musical direction and with enough good singing to keep the aficionados happy.

"Attila" (1846) has the characteristic raw vigor usually associated with early Verdi and it benefitted mainly from the propulsion sharp attacks of Gianluigi Gelmetti's conducting, as well as from some uninhibited singing from Marilyn Zschau as Odabella, and from John Rawnsley, whose ringing high baritone suited the

treacherous Roman general, Ezio. In the title role of the aging leader of the Huns, the Austrian bass Kurt Rydl had voice enough but was too bland, seeming more like a Hapsburg archduke in costume than the Scourge of God. Francisco Ortiz did little with the admittedly thankless tenor role of

Foresto, sliding off pitch at anything less than a forte.

René Allio's open set with mirrored walls gave a feeling of spaciousness and an appropriate sense of being on the shore of the Adriatic, but his stage direction tended too often toward the routine. "Ernani" (1844), like "Attila"

first seen at Venice's La Fenice, really needs more formidable singing to justify a mere concert performce, but it had an impressive Ernani in tenor Giuliano Ciannella, whose ringing top made up for a fundamentally lyric vocal quality, and muscular, clear-cut conducting from Jacques Delacôte. John Bröcheler was an earnest if not majestic Don Carlo, and Seta del Grande and John Cheek were the Elvira and Silva.

Anyone suffering from an over- Rudkin and Henri Bougerolle.

There has never

been anything like

Raffles City in this

Two luxurious

century.

dose of early Verdi could have found an antidote in "The Four-Note Opera," a one-hour, fourcharacter work by the American composer Tom Johnson that had three performances in the current Musical Fortnight at the American Center. The piece, so-named because it uses just that many notes of the scale, is a musically deli-cious, bilarious dissection of operatic conventions.

The opening lines are "There are three choruses in this opera. This is the first one. . . ." and the tenor sings things like "It is very difficult to sing in this position." Henry Pillsbury translated the text into French and staged it with finesse. Jay Gottlieb was the onstage pianist and as amusing an actor as the four excellent singers, Eliane Lub-lin, Anna Marie Holroyd, Mark

French Socialists' Election Setback Is Viewed as a Warning

Charlie's, and it may have to go.

By Richard Eder New York Times Service

PARIS - A series of local elections across France over the past two weeks has given the government of François Mitterrand a severe political setback.

A swing vote that last spring gave the Socialists and their Communist and other allies a six-percentage-point lead, electing Mr. Mitterrand president and giving him control of the National Assembly, has swung partly back. The voting for the councils of half the country's departments gave the conservative opposition just under 50 percent of the popular ballot and left the government coalition trailing by two points.

As a result, the opposition will control the councils of 58 depart-

ing 37.

truly Western-style hotel.

is called Charlie's.

The results are not a disaster for Mr. Mitterrand and the Socialists, but Lionel Jospin, the Socialist Party leader, conceded that they were "a warning," and pro-government newspapers such as Le Monde used the word "defeat."

Among the conservative parties the big winner was the neo-Gaullist party, led by Jacques Chirac, the mayor of Paris and the most conspicuous opposition leader now on the scene. Although it won fewer seats than President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's party, Mr. Chirac's party made spectacular

At present, the departmental councils, or assemblies, possess few powers. The lion's share of lo-

control virtually all of the remain- tional government; the mayors of towns and cities hold most of the rest. However, the Socialists are drastically altering this situation. Under legislation that has been

approved in part — the rest is to be introduced shortly — the presidents of the departmental councils will exercise the substantial local powers previously held by the Parappointed prefect. It is not yet clear just what the division of power between national and departmental authorities will be.

A Test of Opinion

For the moment, the chief significance of the vote is as a major testing of the state of public opin-ion. The message for the Socialists and the Communists is unpleasant,

for each in a different way. . The news was worse for the Communists. In the national elec-

cent. Since then, the Communists have been telling themselves that this was due to the presence of Mr. Mitterrand at the head of the ticket and that the Communists who had defected would defect back. The departmental elections seem

to show that the Communist decline is long-term. **Loyal Partners**

For the moment, Communist leaders are announcing that they will remain as loyal junior partners in the coalition. But this resolution will clearly be tested by the demcostration that their participation is not helping them with the voters. As a party, the Socialists did not do badly. They just about main-

tions last spring, their share of the vote sagged to a disastrous 16 per- up enough Communist votes to up enough Communist votes to give their coalition the edge over the conservative coalition.

It is in their role as the government that the Socialists have been hurt. They hold the centers of power - the presidency and the National Assembly — and they will continue to do so at least until the next legislative elections in

Nevertheless, the setback raises the questions of what the government has done to lose support and what it will do to try to regain it.

Stubborn Economic IIIs

Several reasons are generally given for the setback. In its 10 months in office, the government has not been able to do much to tained the high score they won in improve the economy: Inflation the last departmental elections. On has eased slightly, but unemploy-

Yale Rejects Federal Grant, Cites

The franc has weakened steadily: Its rate against the dollar is at a record low, and the Bank of France is reported to have spent \$1.5 billion in reserves last week to

- by their supporters - of both shriliness and uncertainty as they have pursued nationalization and decentralization.

cal analysts in Paris, have not turned against the government yet — Mr. Mitterrand's popularity remains high - but they seem to feel it is not doing a good job.

The main question raised now is whether the president will decide to slow some of the changes yet to be made. A number of ministers

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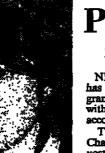
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Name



Marina Maresca

ty, Aarne Saarinen, announced his resignation Wednesday and predicted sweeping leadership changes at a party congress in

The Finnish Communist Party, one of the largest in Western Europe, has been in most governments during the past 15 years, but its Stalinist faction has bitterly opposed this and has often voted against the government in viola-

Professors' 'Effort Reports' Rule safeguard against fraud, although they admit that misuse of grants is By Samuel G. Freedman New York Times Service

\$30,000

Yale's decision.

NEW YORK — Yale University has declined a \$30,000 federal

account for the use of his time. The decision Monday by Charles Bockelman, deputy provost, is the first time that a university has turned down federal support for research because of the accounting rule, according to offi-cials of the National Science Foundation and the American As-

sporadic conflict between universities and the government about the nual federal support for research.

ten, requires that a professor who receives federal research money file "effort reports" showing the percentage of time spent on research, teaching, advising and other activities. Universities submit the reports to federal auditors

rule, saying that their work cannot be divided by task and tallied by percentage the way, for instance, lawyers can account for their time on behalf of clients minute by minute. Many researchers feel that trying to apply business cost-accounting practices to university re-search is both an "impossibility." as the professor in Monday's case put it, and an unnecessary drain

The Associated Press KENNESAW, Ga. — The City Council is delaying until May I the effective date of an ordinance requiring heads of households to own firearms. The law was to have taken effect

this week, but Mayor Darvin Purdy said Tuesday that this suburban Atlanta town has been "deluged with the news media" since passing the ordinance and has not had time to work out the details. The mayor said the council plans to decide before May 1 whether to en-

John Lordan, chief of the financial management branch of the Office of Management and Budget, said he saw "no relationship at this point" between Yale's decision and the controversy over effort reporting. "It's an internal thing at Yale," he said.

The Bureau of the Budget, a precursor of the OMB, adopted rule A-21 in 1957 and began requiring effort reports in 1966. But the federal bureau dropped the requirement two years later. Researchers in the country had protested, and a federal study commission appointed by President Lyndon B. Johnson in 1968 agreed with them.

granting agencies. But federal auditors, under congressional pres-sure in the mid-1970s to give greater scrutiny to university research grants, began disallowing grants not accompanied by effort reports. This led university administrators to demand again that faculty members make the detailed reports, but new controversy followed as auditors' practices were spotlighted and questioned. Some 26 faculty senates, supported by research-ori-

report the time devoted to each type of work. The third alternative would allow persons other than the researchers to write the reports.

prevent it from sliding further. Westin Hotels open The Socialists have been accused in 1986, along with the ultimate meeting space: two grand hallowins and 40 The voters, according to politi-

other meeting areas that will total over 6,000 meters (65,000 sq. ft.) For your free copy of

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ments, and the government will cal power is exercised by the na-Political Trick Rocks **Communists in Italy**

ROME — A phony document leaked to the Communist Party newspaper L'Unita threatens to unseat veteran Communist Party leader Enrico Berlinguer in one of Italy's dirtiest political tricks in re-

cent memory.

The document appeared to have been prepared by the office of Interior Minister Virginio Rognoni. Published last week on the front page of the Communist Party newspaper, it accused two prominent members of the rival Chris-tian Democratic Party of dealing with the Mafia in an attempt to free a party colleague kidnapped last year by the Red Brigades. The document was phony. Cul-

Navigator Strike Set at Air France

United Press International PARIS - Navigators of Air France have called a four-day strike beginning Saturday to pro-test the introduction of Boeing 737s which will be flown by only

two men.

"During a period of high unemployment in the airline industry and despite a policy of job creation, Air France's introduction of these aircraft will only worsen the situation," the Union of Civil Aviation Personnel said Tuesday.

The Boeing 737s fly with a pilot and co-pilot but no navigator-mechanic. The union said navigators are not against the evolution of the industry through new technology but they consider the 737 unsafe without the presence of a skilled navigator.

Democrats named in the docu-ment, has filed a \$700,000 libel suit against L'Unita.

Claudio Petruccioli, the recently installed editor of L'Unita, has resigned and the reporter who obtained the bogus document, Marina Maresca, is in jail after refusing to reveal her sources, and suspended from the Communist Party.

But party leaders still do not know who prepared the document and leaked it to the official Communist newspaper.
Rival Communist factions al-

ready are backing away from Mr. Berlingner, who has been party boss for 10 years, hinting that L'Unita's mistake resulted from serious flaws in the party's basic policy.
At Mr. Berlinguer's behest, the party has made an all-out attack on the Christian Democrats in recent months, hoping to break up Italy's five-party coalition govern-

ment that keeps the Communists in opposition. Italian press reports say the L'Unita article was approved by Mr. Berlinguer as an integral part of his campaign against the Christian Democrats. Among those who have moved

away from Mr. Berlinguer is the

influential Communist senator.

Gerardo Chiaromonte, who said

his party's basic policies "should

not be carried out through scan-Also keeping his distance is Armando Cossuta, a hard-line, pro-Moscow Central Committee member who clashed bitterly with Mr. Berlinguer last year over the party's criticism of Soviet behavior in



CommunistLeader Resigns in Finland

HELSINKI — The chairman of Finland's divided Communist Par-May. Mr. Saarinen, 68, who has de-

scribed himself as the first Eurocommunist while insisting on party loyalty to Moscow, said in a radio broadcast he hoped his resignation at the congress on May 14-15 would lead to greater party unity. He has been party leader since 1966.

on creative time. Federal budget officials, who are revising the wording of the rule, defend the need for some tion of party orders.

The professor in the case at Yale is Dr. Serge Lang, a mathemati-cian and an outspoken foe of ef-fort reporting, who received ap-proval from the National Science grant, saying it would not comply with a federal rule that a professor Foundation for a \$30,000 grant to

study number theory. He told Yale officials he would certify that he had spent the grant correctly but would not prepare or sign an effort Without the report, federal auditors probably would have refused to reimburse Yale, according to Mr. Bockelman, But he also said that Yale's decision was based on sociation of Universities. Yale's action follows 16 years of

rule. At issue is \$4.77 billion in an-The rule, known as "A-21" after the Office of Management and Budget circular in which it is writ-

to receive rembursement. Academics have assailed the U.S. Town Gives Citizens More Time to Get Guns

more than the likelihood of losing

"I think it's important that we make a principled response, and this is it," he said. "It's a regretua-

ble thing."
Mr. Lang said he would honor

Universities then returned to filing less-detailed reports with the

ented businesses, have opposed A-Last year, federal officials began acknowledging some problems with the rule, and revisions to A-21 were proposed. At present, researchers can either submit a plan of how they will divide their time and then confirm that they are doing so, or perform all their work in a term and then determine and

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City/Country OMORROW . MAIL TODAY . WIN TOMORROW . MAIL TODAY By John Vinocur
New York Times Service

BRUSSELS — The partnership of 10 West makes up the European Economic Community will be 25 years old this week. While it has much to celebrate, it regrets some of its past and worries about its future.

and worries about its future.

This mood hides many of the EEC's great accomplishments. It has developed a remarkable free-trade zone that until recently made protectionism seem retrograde and unnecessary. The European Court has functioned well, and there are important industrial agreements on trading matters. A European Parliament has been elected by universal suffrage.

But the Parliament has inadequate powers and the goals of political and monetary union have stagnated.

have stagnated.

The Common Market has certainly strengthened the Europe of shared genius, shared wisdom, enormous practical experience and finesse. But it has also represented the Europe of nervousness, distaste for risk and limited resources. The two courses, intensified by old reflexes of nationalism, now seem to have pulled even in influencing the community's at-

tempt to exist as a vital institution.

A decade ago, when times were good for the EEC, its members seemed too satisfied with their own individual successes to bother much about seeking greater collective unity. Now, deep in recession, the individual nations' fears, as much as the successes in the past, continue to block creation of a genuinely united com-

Mountains and 'Snakes'

The last few years of seemingly endless disputes and sometimes bafflingly obscure terms — butter mountains, chicken wars, currency "snakes" — have made impressions of partial failure and fragility commonplace here.

No one has said it more distinctly than Gaston Thorn, president of the organization's Permanent Commission, who insists that the EEC is in danger, faced with the choice of managing "awesome and forbidding problems" or accepting "irreversible decline."

Twenty-live years after the signing of the Treaty of Rome, which established the Customs Union and was widely regarded at the time as a first step toward creating a United States of Europe, the original ideas seem faint

and otherworldly. Hardly anyone talks about creating a federal system that could rival the United States and the Soviet Union in strength and prestige, and when the subject is mentioned, it is usually with regret and melan-

The reality that has replaced the dream often appears to be characterized by the pettiness of members, a bureaucracy that measures contributions down to the last erg, and what De Gaulle called grocers' disputes. Frequently, in times of great economic stress, the EEC's activities involve little more than jockeying for advantage in discussions of commercial and

budgetary agreements.

"The community," Mr. Thorn said, "is lurching from wine war to turkey fight to budget dispute." It is involved, he said, in "esoteric squabbles" about money. Its identity is slipping away. There is a lack of direction, a sense of powerlessness. There has to be "an immediate start on laying the foundations for a second-generation Europe."

The reality in the EEC today is Britain arguing with the rest of the group about its just return from money placed in the communal pot, and Britain's threats to block the agricultural program if its demands are not met. The reality is also Greece, the newest member, demanding to renegotiate its entry agreement, and Greenland, a Danish territory with autonomous status, voting to pull out.

The day-to-day experience is France restricting the importation of Italian wine, a wrenching of community bylaws. And it is French brewers in Alsace complaining about West German regulations involving the "purity" of beer that make it virtually impossible for them to export across the Rhine.

to export across the Rhine.

"With all our arrogance and self-importance, Europe at this moment signifies nothing." Leo Tindemans, the Belgian foreign minister and president of the EEC's Council of Ministers, said in a recent interview. A passionate believer in European unity, Mr. Tindemans uttered the phrase with enormous regret. "Europe has no policy," he said. "It is not involved in power politics."

The Common Market's own polling organization, Eurobarometer, insists that 74 percent of the people it canvassed last December still favor the movement toward European unification. But when it asked the West Germans, once pressionate and idealistic supporters of

the unity movement, what they valued in the Common Market today, the answer was prosaic, humblingly so — "a wider selection of products in the shops."

The idea of some kind of supranational status for Enrope's citizens that was so present in the thinking of Jean Monnet, one of the central forces in the unification movement 25 years ago, has become somnolent. Rolf Dahrendorf, a West German who is the director of the London School of Economics and a former member of the community's commission, wrote recently that "Europe' as ersatz for the 'nation' has collapsed" as far as West Germany is concerned.

No Funds to Celebrate

In the end, the news stories about the EEC that reach Europeans are ones that announce things like the governments' cancellation of a request for \$80,000 out of the community's \$25 billion budget to commemorate the 25th anniversary. In Norway, 53 percent of the population rejected membership in a referendum in 1972; unofficial polls indicate that the level of rejection would be considerably higher today, according to the Foreign Ministry in Oslo.

What happened to the ideal? When the Treaty of Rome was signed, the creation of the Common Market itself was not regarded as the essence of the achievement, but as a first step. Welcoming the event, The New York Times said in an editorial on March 26, 1957, "The projects are born of the realization that the European national states have become historic anachronisms which are no longer able to stand alone and are therefore forced to unite

In analyzing what the community has become and how the reality compares with the ideal, many political figures were interviewed, and they offered several explanations.

One of the most current is that during the "golden '60s," as Mr. Tindemans describes them, the impetus for integration was lost in Europe's enormous well-being. Without exterior threats and with the buildup of vast networks of social services, the idea began to seem superfluous. By the time of the oil crisis in 1973, the reflex of moving together in time of difficulty had been supplanted by a notion of being able to best assure national interest by national rather than community means.

The subsequent individual attempts to se-

cure favorable oil deals from the Arabs and the cut-throat competition among European partners for favors and industrial sales to the oil-exporting countries were prime examples of the attitude that had developed behind the platitudes.

Not much more than a trace of the supranational oratory was evident in 1973, when Britain, Denmark and Ireland joined the original six EEC countries — France, the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, West Germany and Italy. Geoffrey Rippon, the chief British negotiator for his country's entry, tells the story of the lost passions through a poll in Italy concerning Britain's entry: "About 70 percent said we should come in, and about 80 percent added that Italy should join, too."

"We didn't join to make a political Europe by then," said Lord George-Brown, a former British foreign secretary and a supporter of European political unity. "We joined to prevent it from developing increasingly to our disadvantage." According to Eurobarometer, by October of last year many more Britons saw EEC membership as a drawback rather than an advantage.

an advantage.

There are other theories for where the problems began. One of Belgium's signers of the treaty at the ceremony in Rome, Baron Jean Charles Snoy et d'Oppuers, insists that the blame belongs to De Gaulle.

"It was a great tragedy that he came to power just four months later and remained for 11 years," he said. "He blocked the institutional development of the treaty, and we never got today, and we have never been able to exploit our political strength. The ideal and the reality correspond in no way."

Another prevalent explanation involves the community's apparently reactive nature and the idea that it has missed a vital element because of its lack of involvement in European

It has been suggested that the market's problems were preordained when a plan for a European Defense Community with a supranational army fell apart in 1954 after its rejection by the French National Assembly.

"Creating the EDC would have meant that political union was a necessity." Mr. Tindemans said. "It was an enormous blow. I'll never forget seeing a young German crying when we read the news it had all collapsed. And I

cannot forget what he said. 'It will start again. . All this nationalism.' "

All this nationalism.

A parallel judgment was made by Pierre Messmer, a former French premier and defense minister, who was a loyal supporter of De Gaulle's line in surrendering no national

prerogatives to the community.

"Collectivities never really last long unless they assure their own defense," he said. "If the community can't assume a mission of this kind, then it can't really have the pretense of taking great responsibilities. Therefore, in the eyes of the French, the community never had complete lesitimacy."

complete legitimacy."

The French goals, he said, were to use Europe as a tool to force French industry to pull itself up to the level of West Germany. For De Gaulle's France, the integrated political unit was, in Mr. Messmer's words, "un machin"—a silly gimmick. Mr. Messmer did not oppose the argument presented to him that the French also wanted to keep a hand on West Germany, and that once this seemed clearly established in the early 1960s through De Gaulle's relationship with Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, no one in France saw any reason to press the political union.

In the early 1960s, the Fouchet plans, two proposals for a measure of greater political integration, fell apart. France was soon resisting attempts by Walter Hallstein, the West German who was the Permanent Commission's president, to give the commission a greater role as an independent decision-making group.

The community had its first deep crisis over the so-called Hallstein plan, and, in the end, the idea of supranationality was given a severe blow.

blow.

Now, the issue of British payments has the same critical feeling, but it is essentially a technical problem. The debate is basic to the community's future, but it is far from the old, nobler discussions of a federated Europe.

Presuming that the community will not founder on the issues of British payments and farm price supports, and that its heads of state and government will be able to reach a modus vivendi when they meet on March 29 and 30, the question will remain of how Europe, the idea of unity and political integration, can be

The best hope, many Europeans feel, may be adversity. Movement toward the signing of the Treaty of Rome was quickened, they recall, by the events of 1956: the Hungarian revolt, the Suez campaign.

the Suez campaign.

The foreign ministers of West Germany and Italy, Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Emilio Colombo, have made proposals, essentially talking points, to broaden consultations on security policy, including many of the political aspects in which NATO is involved.

Mr. Colombo has also been talking about a European-American friendship document that would provide for a permanent consultative mechanism, beyond the military alliance, and in the process would create greater inter-European-Charles and the process would create greater inter-European-

pean political cooperation.

One new factor, a potentially positive element, is that France appears increasingly interested in some kind of movement that would increase military cooperation on a West European level. Men like Mr. Rippon and Lord George-Brown believe that the neutralist-sounding remarks in Boam over the last year have got the French, and other countries, concerned about West Germany again.

An original French goal for involvement in the Common Market was binding West Germany to the West. Now, the French are turning to the West European Union, a consultative assembly for defense questions. It was set up after the failure of the planned European Defense Community, but has been dormant for most of the last two decades.

But the enormousness of the task of moving toward any kind of greater political integration is apparent in the difficulty the member countries have in resolving their differences in specific areas where they do cooperate.

cific areas where they do cooperate.

In the memoirs of Mr. Monnet there are long passages about the Europe that is to be and the marvels that it could provide to the world. But that was only half the vision.

In André Malraux's book of conversations — some imaginary, some less so — with De Gaulle before his death, the general is made to say, "Europe when it was just nations that hated one another had more reality than the Europe of today ... good luck to this federation without a federator ... no doubt about it, we're watching the end of Europe."

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The truth seems somewhere between Mr. Mounet and Mr. Malraux's De Gaulle. Baron Snoy et d'Oppuers, who signed the treary, said, "In spite of everything we do to disabuse them, the rest of the world seems to persist in thinking that Europe exists."

Europarliament Still Just an EEC Unity Symbol

By Richard Eder New York Times Service

Piew York Times Service

DAM, Netherlands — Piet Dankert was raised on a farm north of here. When he was 7, the Germans blew up the dikes and flooded it. Later, he spent holidays in Germany and Sweden. He married a Frenchwoman who sold programs at the Casals festival in Prades, and then he became a Socialist defense expert in the Dutch parliament.

Two months ago, he defeated a West German Christian Democrat, Egon Klepsch, and a French liberal. Simone Veil, to become president of the European Parliament. He did it thanks to the support of West German and French Socialists and a last-minute switch by British Conservatives.

British Conservatives.
Mr. Dankert makes his home behind Dutch doors in this village of brick houses and willow-bordered canals. But he only gets home weekends, and in almost every respect he is as little national and as thoroughly European as

it is possible to be.

His fluency in four languages — Dutch,
English, French and German — is one of the
qualities that got him elected to the presidency
of the European Parliament.

ropean Parliament. Forthcoming Battle

Twenty-five years after the signing of the Treaty of Rome, the six member nations have become 10, and the name of their enterprise has evolved from the workaday title of Community. Thousands of regulations have been enacted, patterns of trade and industry have shifted impressively, and yet the community — that dream of political and social cooperation — is still struggling for tangi-

ble birth.

The 25th anniversary is, in fact, being celebrated in the shadow of a forthcoming battle over who pays what, and who gets what, that has more to do with the notion of market than

of community.

And yet the idea of a political and social community is by no means dead; in fact, there is simply no other idea around. Beneath the wrangling and compromises among the member nations, there are whiffs of the notion of supranational cooperation. And to the degree that these can be traced to any particular institution, it is to the Parliament of the European

ommunity.

The European Parliament building stands

on a rise in the French border city of Strasbourg. It is metal and glass, spacious and sleek, with carpeting that spreads from the floors up the walls, with a handsome woodbeamed assembly chamber, and corridors that wind, noodle-like, in curves and without right angles, so that nothing is clearly to the right or left of anything else.

The blandness is broken not by people — not even by an impassioned Greek orator wondering why the Common Market agencies in Brussels do not do something about ship tonnages, or an Italian delegate calling for action on Albanian human rights — but by multicolored collections of objects. Hundreds of metal footlockers, painted red, green or blue and stacked in twos and threes, line the corridors. They are the symbol of the indecision upon which the Parliament is built.

With the Council and the Commission sitting in Brussels, the members of the European Community have never been able to agree on where the Parliament should be. Technically, it is in three places at once: Brussels, Strasbourg and Luxembourg. In practice the Parliament's sessions, which take place for one week each month, are held in Strasbourg: its committees meet in Brussels and its permanent secretariat

is lodged in Luxembourg.

Thus it is not only the legislators who must assemble for each plenary session; it is the civil servants as well, and their papers. Hence the footbackers

'Not a Real Parliament'

The perambulating Parliament is more than the demonstration of the nonintegration of national rivalries in an integrated Europe. It is a sign that, unlike the European Community's Council, which holds the power, and the Commission, which does the administering, the Parliament has not been taken seriously enough for its functioning to outweigh its symbolism.

bolism.

"In most respects, as far as a real parliament goes, this is not a real parliament," Mr. Dankert said. Yet something happened two and a half years ago that changed the nature of the institution and, while not greatly changing its powers, gave Mr. Dankert and others the notion that it night in time be transformed from

a decorative body to an authentic one.

In 1979, instead of being chosen by their national parliaments, the members of the European Parliament were directly elected by the

people. The European Community's Council consists of ministers of each country's government. The Commission's members are appointed by each government. Only the Parliament represents what could be called a European electorate rather than a collection of governments. However, the Parliament's powers are quite limited. For example, the Council, not the Parliament, legislates for the communi-

Armed with a new sense of legitimacy, the Parliament began exercising its powers, such as they were. Two years ago it rejected the community budget and forced the Council to devise a new one. This year it fought for an increase in the Council's budget.

To assert itself as an institution, the Parliament has experimented with a provision in the Rome treaty requiring the Council to consult with it before enacting legislation. On a measure involving the axle weight of trucks, it simply refused to deliver an opinion. Without an opinion, the measure was invalid; and eventually the Council was forced to amend it.

Obstruction by Silence

It was Mr. Dankert and his allies who led the budget revolts and devised the tactic of obstruction by silence. And now they are preparing their most spectacular effort. Some time before the next parliamentary elections in 1934 they intend to exercise the Parliament's one remaining unused power and depose the

Commission.

It will be, in a sense, a symbolic action. The Parliament can depose the European commissioners, but the Council — in effect, the member governments — can reappoint them the next day. "In that case," said David Curry, a British Conservative, "we would be quite prepared to keep on deposing them until we have

made our point."

What is the point? In the short run, it is public relations. "Something drastic has to happen to attract public opinion." Mr. Dankert said. If the Parliament has been able to make its very modest weight felt, it was because of the impetus given by the 1979 elections and the legitimacy they conferred.

Mr. Dankert and his associates are aware

Mr. Dankert and his associates are aware that an institution that has far more advisory function than real power — there is more than a suggestion of Britain's House of Lords to it — can hardly stir up much electoral passion. There was a respectable turnout for the first

elections just because they were the first, but if public apathy in 1984 reduces participation to much below 50 percent, the Parliament's claim to represent Europe's united populace against its divided governments will look fairly pale.

Besides whatever electoral drama it might provide, a vote to overturn the Commission would be an assertion of Parliament's skimpy powers. Beyond this, of course, are the more fundamental issues.

The Parliament's complaint about the agencies that actually run the community — the Council and its servant; the Commission — is that instead of mobilizing the energies of Enrope, they have remained essentially a brokerage mechanism for the member governments. The big decisions that Europe needs, such as using agricultural subsidies to compel the rationalization of inefficient agriculture, are simply not made, the Parliament's members argue, because the member governments disagree and allow disagreement to become inaction.

He and his associates see the Parliament as the potential driving force for a European, rather than a national, way of thinking. And they see it as something else, as well.

"It must be the means of elevating democracy to the European level," he said. "In fact, it may be the only way to keep parliamentary democracy in Europe. In each of our countries we think we have it, but it is slipping away.

"When I was in the Dutch parliament I realized that all the major decisions — on energy, on social policies, on important economic matters — were out of our hands. They were being taken in Brussels, and not by any directly elected group.

"They were being taken by the Council of

"They were being taken by the Council of Ministers and by the bureaucracy that works for them. The Council meets privately, behind closed doors, and when your minister reports to you in your national parliament you don't really know what he's done. He can even lie to

For Mr. Dankert there is no turning back from Europe's interrelationships and the consequent need to make multinational decisions. But if there is to be parliamentary and not merely bureaucratic control of such decisions, he argues, a parliament must exist. The one he presides over barely does, he concedes, but a gesture such as ousting the Commission, quixotic as it may seem, might just shock it into existence.



European Parliament President Piet Dankert.

Resentment Spreading in Japan Over the Emotional Tone of U.S. Reproaches

By Sam Jameson

TOKYO — To an increasing number of people in Japan, anti-Japanese sentiment in the United States over trade barriers is rising rapidly — a situation that is causing alarm and resentment here.

Susumu Nikaido, secretary-general of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, brought the issue into the open during a recent visit here by David R. MacDonald, the deputy U.S. Trade representative.

"Opinions expressed about Japan in the United States are anti-Japanese. They give us the impression of the prewar days," Mr. Ni-kaido told Mr. MacDonald.

Kiichi Miyazawa the chief Cabinet secre-

Kitchi Miyazawa, the chief Cabinet secretary, has expressed alarm about the increased tendency of some Americans, including congressmen, to use the word "unfair" to describe Japan.

describe Japan.
Sony's chairman, Akio Morita, said in a newspaper interview that he had never seen the United States get so emotional about Ja-

pan since the war.

"Americans are trying to impose their own 'laws and their own ways of life on the rest of the world Things appear to have gotten as bad as they were on the eve of World War II. I myself am repulsed by it," Mr. Morita

Resentment has spread among the Japanese. "What has happened to the United States?" a taxi driver asked. A Japanese wife "of an American businessman in Saudi Arabia wrote to a friend in Tokyo that arguments with Americans have become part of her daily life. "About 10 percent of the American people are very intelligent. The

t are enough to make you want to start a ht," she wrote.

nght," she wrote.

The cause of the alarm has hardly been noticed in the United States. Hearings in Congress on Japan, testimony and public comments by Reagan administration officials and election-year rhetoric by congressmen — all of which have had a devastating effect in Japan — have largely been ignored in the U.S. mass media. But Japanese newspapers have reported it all in minute detail.

While U.S. criticism of Japan — focused upon Japan's trade practices and its relatively low military spending — is hardly new, the extent of the criticism, and its emotional nature is

U.S. Ambassador Mike Mansfield reportedly has warned the Japanese that U.S. opinion has become "emotional and political." Most Japanese are said to agree with that assessment, Many feel they are being made scapegoats for U.S. problems. And some suspect that racism against the Japanese is well-

ing up in the United States. Congressman's Remark

Rep. John D. Dingell, for example, was quoted as having referred to Japanese as "little yellow people" in a closed meeting of House Democrats on Feb. 26 when he charged that the U.S. Clean Air Act caused unemployment in the U.S. anto industry, making it vulnerable to Japanese imports. In Washington, Rep. Dingell's press secretary said that the Michigan Democrat did not use that phrase when he argued in favor of

amending the act.

But one congressman, who asked not to be identified, said he had heard Rep. Dingell

House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill also had some pungent remarks when, in Detroit March 8, he called for an embargo on Japanese auto imports. "If I were president ... I'd fix the Japanese like they've never been fixed," the Massachusetts Democrat de-

While such comments stir up emotions in Japan, statements by Reagan administration officials are what have provoked the most

Lionel H. Olmer, undersecretary of commerce, caused such a reaction in Japan with testimony he gave March 4 to the Senate subcommittee on international finance and monetary policy. He summed up U.S. demands by declaring: "We, indeed, are asking for some fundamental changes ... [in] part of the Japanese way of life."

What also irritated some Japanese was Mr. Olmer's charge that, if Japan's parliamentary districts were reapportioned to reflect the urbanization of the last 30 years, the ruling Liberal Democratic Party would lose 200 seats in an election. He declared that the conservative ruling party clings to power through the maintenance of 22 import quotas on farm products, finding its support in

overrepresented rural districts. Protest Was Filed

That comment stirred the normally pro-American ruling party to file a protest with the U.S. Embassy. The Foreign Ministry also complained to Mr. MacDonald during his visit.

Mr. Olmer also criticized what he said was the "Japanese industrial structure dominated by large groups such as Mitsui and Mitsubishi." His testimony echoed a declaration in December by the U.S. commerce secretary, Malcolm Baldrige, that Japan must change "its cultural traditions." Japan's ambassador to Washington, Yoshio Okawara, later complained to Mr. Baldrige about his remark.

Comments such as Mr. Balridge's help cre-

Comments such as Mr. Balridge's help create an impression here that Reagan administration officials are inciting Congress to enact protectionist legislation against Japan. Foreign Ministry officials have said privately that if the threat of such legislation is a tactic to persuade Japan to open up markets that are barred to foreign business, the United States risks convincing Japan that there is no use in listening to any U.S. complaint, regardless of the merit.

U.S. Misunderstandings

Two other elements have appeared in the U.S. reaction.

One is that criticisms of Japan aired publicly in the United States have been based, in

One is that criticisms of Japan aired publicly in the United States have been based, in some cases, upon misunderstandings by the U.S. government. Moreover, the errors do not seem to disturb the officials making them.

Mr. MacDonald was asked at a news conference during his visit whether some of the complaints he had presented to the Japanese government had been based upon misunderstandings.

"Oh, sure," he replied. "You cannot present a spectrum of problems resulting from a

men ... without finding that there are some businessmen who don't get their facts right." Asked about contradictory projections of "several billions of dollars" — \$5 billion, \$8

series of complaints submitted by business-

billion, \$10 billion and \$15 billion — that he, Mr. Olmer and Mr. Baldrige had made of the value of U.S. goods being kept out of Japan, Mr. MacDouald said that he was really not capable of making an estimate.

Why had the three officials made the varying estimates? Mr. MacDonald left that unexplained.

The other new element is an absence of acknowledgement that some of the problems between the two countries exist on the U.S. side: productivity sluggishness; poor quality control; high interest rates that have driven up the value of the dollar and made U.S. exports even less competitive in Japan; lack of efforts to sell here, and numerous social problems, including a relative decline of educational levels in the United States compared

with Japan.

To the Japanese, the U.S. reaction is marked by an element of self-righteousness that did not exist when the United States pressured Japanese to restrain auto exports, a point to which Japan ultimately bowed last

\$18-Billion Deficit

Failure to admit U.S. shortcomings and inaccurate estimates of the value of goods being kept out of the Japanese market have led to the impression here that the Reagan administration believes the United States' \$18-billion trade deficit with Japan last year

was a Japanese creation.

Informed Americans, including officials at the U.S. Embassy in Tokyo, know that is not the case. A U.S. Embassy spokesman, asked about Mr. Baldrige's estimate that up to \$15 billion of American products were being

kept out of the Japanese market, said that the commerce secretary "must have picked that figure out of the air."

Few Japanese believe that Japanese obstacles account for a major portion of the U.S. deficit with Japan. But many Americans and a substantial number of informed Japanese do believe that Japan has erected obstacles to imports and foreign business activity here, some that they consider nitpicking.

One that they consider irritating is Japan's use of "worst case" trade practices in the United States or Europe as reasons for retaining similar barriers in Japan, and claiming that Japan's market is as open those of the United States or Europe.

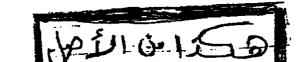
It has been argued that Japan, with its \$18-billion 1981 trade surplus with the United States and its \$13-billion surplus with the European Economic Community, should be more willing to accept imports than are the United States or Europe. The trade figures show that Japan is the principal beneficiary of the free-trade system that Tokyo says it wants to maintain.

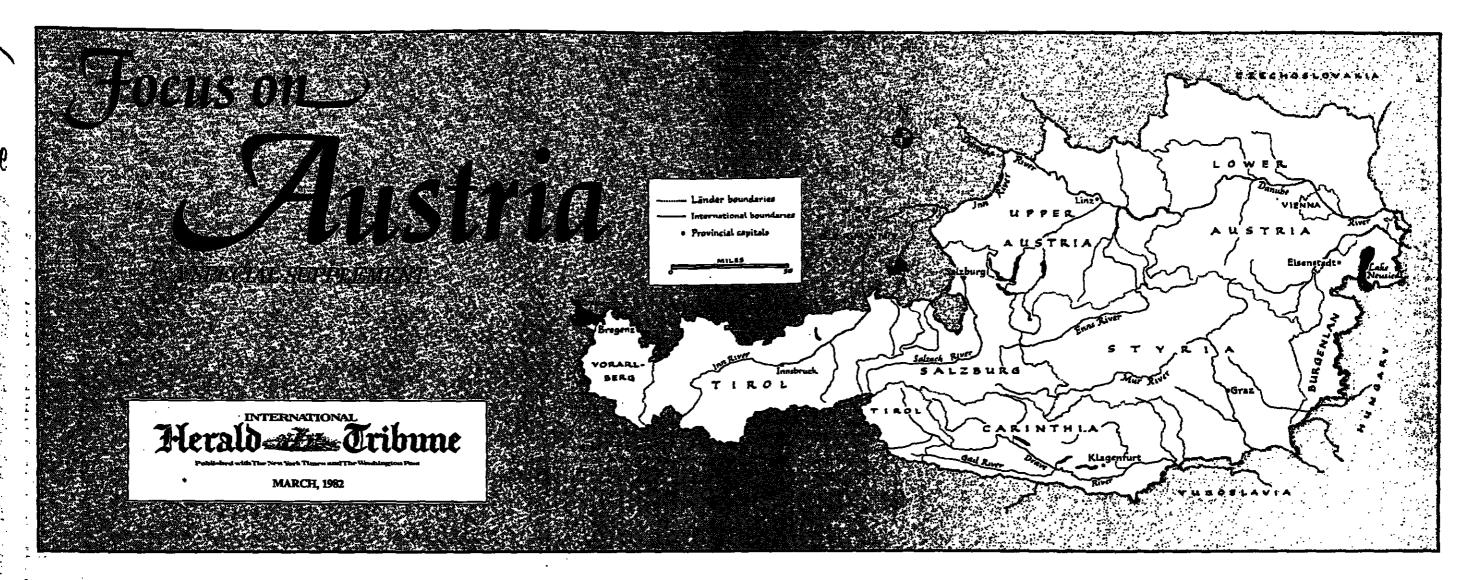
tration is using, and it does have an impact here. Congress' threats of protectionist legislation may have some impact, as well, because threats and pressure from the outside often serve as the catalyst for change in Japan.

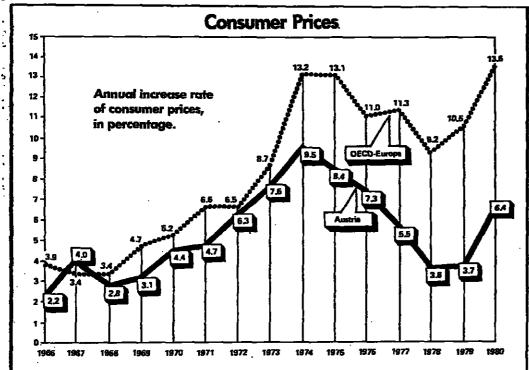
But when the pressure includes feetball as

The argument is one the Reagan adminis-

But when the pressure includes facinal errors, anti-Japanese emotions and suggestions of racism, it risks creating resentment and anti-Americanism without achieving the U.S. goal of Japan's removing the remaining obstacles to American products.







Nation Turns Haydn's 250th Anniversary Into Wide-Ranging Musical Celebration

By H.C. Kobbins Landon

E ISENSTADT — Joseph Haydn was born 250 years ago, on March 31, 1732, in Rohrau, a small town in lower Austria that is now a few miles from the Czechoslovak border.

The many celebrations in Haydn's native country this year include concerts, operas, television documentaries, 50 programs on the Austrian radio and a large exhibition in Eisenstadt. Six Haydn operas are being staged in Austria this year. They

• "La fedelta premiata," which is currently being given in Vienna by the Wiener Kam-

Orlando Paladino," to be performed at the historic The-ater an der Wien (where Beetho-ven's "Fidelio" was first given in

1805) in June.

"L'isola disabitata," to be put on at Hohenems Castle near



Bregenz as part of the Summer • "Le pescatrici," to be con-

ducted by the American Don Moses in the great hall of Eisenstadt's Esterhazy Palace — the scene of many triumphal conJune 20 and 22.

 "La vera costanza," to be staged in the famous 18th-century theater at Schoenbrunn Palace on Aug. 31.

• "Die Feuersbrunst," a puppet opera, is scheduled in Eisenstadt and Vienna.

Haydn was Kapellmeister to the Princes Esterhazy from 1761 until his death in 1809. For years he lived in Eisenstadt, a small

town 30 miles from Vienna that until 1921 was a part of Hun-Here, in Esterhazy Palace, not

only the opera but many con-certs will be given either in the small Empire Room (suitable for chamber music) or in the great hall, now known as the Haydn Hali

But the most important event in Eisenstadt will be a large-scale exhibition entitled "Joseph (Continued on Page 11S)

UP-FRONT

Austrian Chancellor Bru-

no Kreisky, 71, makes a point of being accessible to the media. Here he

holds forth at an informal "press foyer" after a

cabinet meeting in Feb-

POLICY

Bankers Express Worries Over Economic Situation

The 71-year-old chancellor, Bru-no Kreisky, in the saddle now for 12 years without a break, believes it will be possible for Austria to hold its special position as one of the few countries with limited unemployment and a relatively low inflation rate if "we all treat each

His remark, made pointedly in a ment's economic and monetary

an ice age of prosperity.

In his annual address to the Association of Austrian Bankers, Stephan Koren, president of the Austrian National Bank and himter of finance, handed out a frosty

rency and an acknowledged prota-gonist of a hard schilling policy, Mr. Koren cautioned against what he called "immoral advances" being made to the Central Bank to

Temporary Solutions

They were designed, he said, to give the impression that "those concerned" considered it time to exchange the ill-fitting jacket of stability for the more comfortable overcoat of a little bit more inflation, which might cover up a few unpleasant symptoms — but only

in the long run this could only lead to a massive loss of confidence, confidence which, Mr. Koren insisted, is needed when one wants to borrow abroad (which Austria can still do, with a imple-A-rating).

At the same bankers' forum another former (Socialist) minister of

Results in a 3d 'Miracle'

Henry Owen, former U.S. ambas-sador-at-large in charge of prepar-ing economic summits, is a senior fellow at Brookings Institution and a member of The Consultants Inter-national Group.

By Henry Owen

There has been only one discernible major difference between the policies of Austria and those of other less successful countries: The social partnership has brought Austrian labor and business toand price increases.

The arrangement is voluntary; the arangement is voluntary; the key actors are private leaders, not government officials; and there are no sanctions.

This policy will soon face its severest test as Austria faces the recession but it has necked for more

sion, but it has worked for more

This partnership's snocess has owed much to the nature and attitudes of the Austrian labor movement. That movement is powerful, disciplined and highly centralized. More importantly, it is treated as a

full partner.
Through a rather modest Austrian variant of German codetermination, Austrian unions have the

By David Hemges

VIENNA — No one wants it and everyone fears it: The resurgence of an economic crisis such as Austria experienced in the

radio broadcast to the nation earlier in March, came only days after a series of indirect attacks had been made on his Socialist governpolicy by some of the country's leading bankers. They indicated that Austria was, at best, entering

'Partnership'

DID you know that the Japa-nese and West German "eco-nomic miracles" have been overshadowed by a third? No, not Switzerland, which also has its problems, but Austria.

gether to address common economic problems and restrain wage

than a generation, enabling Austria to fight inflation successfully without stifling growth.

Attitudes of Labor

right to offer advice about how (Continued on Page 11S)

Kreisky says that relatively low

sensibly."

Chancellor Bruno

unemployment and inflation rates can be maintained if 'we all treat each other

finance, Hannes Androsch, direc-tor-general since July, 1981, of the country's largest banking institu-tion, Creditanstalt, underlined the concern felt by leading members of his new profession about the in-creasing pressure being put on the

banks by politicians.

The banks, he said, were themselves in danger of suffering from the recession and "a sick doctor cannot do much to help his paThe most obvious example of this syndrome is Laenderbank, Austria's other main joint-stock bank in which, like Creditanstalt. the state has a majority interest.

Laenderbank experienced a se-

rious setback last year with the collapse of two large companies it had been financing, leaving a gap of 4.2 billion Austrian schillings in the bank's balance.

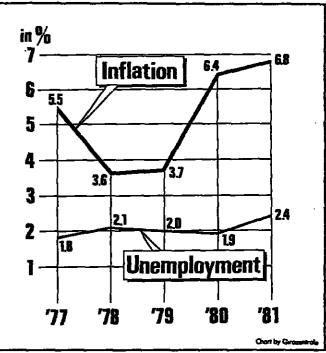
The new man put in to deal with the crisis, chief executive Franz Vranitzky, took firm measures to stop the rot. The state or, as he prefers to see it, "the majority shareholder," was approached for an interest-free

loan. The resulting face-saving op-eration will enable the books to be balanced and even dividends paid.

Parallel streamlining measures are being introduced to modernize

Laenderbank's somewhat anti-

quated image.
"Less diversification and more consolidation." is how Mr. Vranitsky sees the immediate need. Early this year he took the first available opportunity for Laenderbank to opt out of a 40-percent participa-



tion in the Banque Continentale de Luxembourg S.A. after it had be-come clear that the largely Deutschmark-business done in the Grand Duchy could equally well

be handled from Vienna. However, Laenderbank's thriv ing business with the Middle East, conducted through its own representative office in Amman for the past 20 years, is being intensified. Mr. Vranitzky said: "We are the

(Continued on Page 13S)

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Vienna Amman/Beirut London New York

POINT OF VIEW: Assessing the Impact Of Economic Policy

By Ronald Barazon

TENNA — Austria has experienced a decisive turn in recent months. The country's economic situation has deteriorated markedly, and there are no signs of an improvement. A few years ago, a British magazine carried a long report on Austria correctly titled, "A Small House in Order." Today, unfortunately, "Paradise Lost"

seems appropriate.

The outward sign of the critical stage is a precipitous rise in unemployment within a few months, from 70,000 at the end of October, 1981, to just under 160,000 by the end of January, 1982, with a total of 2.8 million employed. A closer analysis shows that this is not a seasonal occurrence in construction. More than 100,000 persons outside the construction sector were the large majority of those looking for work.

This fact is in contrast with the maintenance of full employment in the 1970s, when Austria managed event the labor market from being strained although the two oil shocks and other worldwide difficulties fully affected this country also. Unemployment rates were al-ways about 2 percent, and the winter periods did not bring any threatening swings.

18 '

19

The new development can be attributed to a change in economic policy. But an important factor needs to be emphasized — being jobless in Austria really means hardship. Unlike many other countries, Austria has modest unemployment benefits, ranging from 5,000 to 6,000 Anstrian shillings monthly, as a rule. Moreover, these amounts are only paid every six months. After that, state aid drops

Little Abuse

Low unemployment benefits have always been an asset of social policy. No one can live well on the benefits at the expense of the community, and therefore an inclination, widespread in many countries, to abuse the social institutions in this area has not devel-

The secret of Austria's success in the postwar years consisted of a large-scale and generous promo-tion of economic development. This was the attitude prevailing in the reconstruction period, when

Party (OVP) and the Socialist Party (SPO) and led by the conservatives. This attitude was retained when the People's Party formed a one-party government in 1966. And when the Socialists came to power in 1970, they devoted themselves totally to expansion.

The foundations of the success were low unemployment benefits, and economic policy measures ensured a sufficient number of jobs. It has been jeopardized, though for more than a year. The left wing has gained the upper hand in the Socialist Party, which is still in power. Those responsible now have been causing problems in the Austrian economy for months.

Abroad, the change is not yet

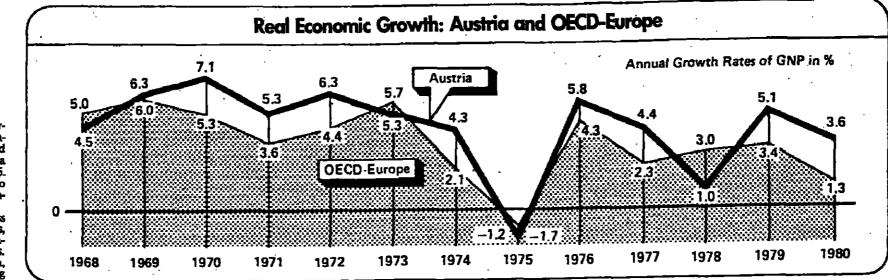
discernible. The image foreigners have of Austria continues to be dominated by the personality of Chanceller Bruno Kreisky. However, Mr. Kreisky is ill. The number of events the politician cannot attend is growing. It was particularly striking that Mr. Kreisky was un-able to be present at the big North-South conference in Cancun, Mexico, because he had made every effort to ensure that it materialized.

Key Positions

In Austria, it is the finance minister who plays the most decisive role in economic policy. And in the 1970s, this key position was held by the liberal Social Democrat Hannes Androsch, who has a close intellectual and human relationship with the West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, As Mr. Kreisky's deputy, Mr. Androsch pointed the way to pragmatic solutions for the Austrian Socialist

For years Mr. Kreisky and Mr. Androsh were a harmonizing political team. It broke apart for various reasons. Those who know the two personalities feel that the decisive factor was the great success of Mr. Androsch in economic policy, in the party and with the population. The student had outgrown the mentor, and the party was faced with the question: "Kreisky or Androsch?" The decision was in favor of Mr. Kreisky.

Mr. Androsch was made director-general of the largest Austrian bank, Creditanstalt, and Herbert Salcher moved to the Ministry of Finance. Mr. Salcher has brought about the shift to the left. The previous large-scale and generous prothe country was governed by a co-alition of the Austrian People's has been condemned as wrong. In-



stead, the aim is for as much control as possible. "Selection" is the

Here is an example to illustrate the new course: Up to the end of 1980, the burden of high interest. rates — oppressive even then — was alleviated by interest subsidies for capital investment. At the beginning of 1981, when interest rates were climbing to new highs, these broadly effective interest subsidies were discontinued and a l-billion-schilling promotion plan with precise guidelines was launched. To define the proportions, it is worth noting that industrial capital expenditure in Austria must total about 35 to 40 billion schillings a year.

Austria's new economic policy is operating along similar lines in the construction sector. And it appears grotesque that the 1982 federal budget contains fewer funds earmarked for capital investment than that of 1981, although economic activity has declined considerably. On top of that, the 1982 deficit, measured against the budget data, will increase by 20 percent from 50 billion to 60 billion schill-

The larger deficit and lower public capital expenditure are also due to a shift of political accents to the left, as can be shown by a fur- of assets. fits have continued to increase over the last few years, yet the state's subsidies paid to the social security institutions have remained more or less at the same level, 25 billion schillings. In 1982, there will be a jump to 31 billion. .

As is the case in most countries, social security costs account for a substantial share of the national budget deficit. This was also true in the 1970s and the 1960s. But the subsidies, which were already exorbitant, have been allowed to expiode. At the same time, however, the finance minister states that he does not have any money at his disposal for tax relief or grants to the production sector.

Taxation of Enterprises Moreover, taxation of enterprises is being tightened. A number of exemption provisions have been done away with, and tax auditing has been intensified. But this is happening in a stagnation period with a surge of bankruptcies still aggravated by pressure from the tax collectors.

Employees have been given a bonus in this situation — an in-come tax reform, which will mean modest monthly relief to the individual. The cost to the state will be 6 billion schillings.

It is interesting that last year only those two countries whose governments stimulated growth actually achieved attractive growth rates — Japan and France. Austria stagnated in 1981, as did most industrial countries.

When judging a country, one should not regard its economic policy as the sole decisive factor. access is determined by the strength of the enterprises, as well as by the social climate. And, in this respect, Austria has a number

Cooperation

First, there is the close cooperation of the "social partners" (employers and employees). For more than 30 years, a combination has worked well that is unique throughout the world and through which social strife can be avoided for the most part. The visible sign of its success is the fact that there are virtually no strikes in Austria. This climate in the economic sector is also reflected in politics. The inevitable party disputes are al-

ways moderated by the consensus of the "social partners."

The second asset is the fact that small and medium-sized enterprises prevail in Austria. Contrary to the view, held for a long time, that only big combines can guarantee economic success, practical experi-ence has proved small and medium-sized businesses to be more flexible. Quick adjustment to changed conditions is frequently easier than in huge companie

Small firms also benefit from recent technological developments; microprocessors are bringing about fundamental changes in many costing principles. Produc-tion that was profitable only with large numbers of units a few years can now be successful with smaller sales as well. Thus the era of small and medium-sized firms is dawning thanks to the microprocessors, and Austria already has the suitable business units.

Probably the best way of gaug-ing the resistance of a national economy is to check how it has coped with the oil crisis. Austria's adjusted current account deficit was 18 billion schillings in 1979, when Austria, along with all other countries, was hit by the second oil

The 1980 oil bill exceeded that of 1979 by 16 billion schillings. And the current account deficit rose to 21 billion schillings in 1980. If the second oil shock had not occurred, Austria would have overcome the effects of the first oil price surge by the end of the 1970s, when full employment was still intact and growth was rapid.

Dollar Exchange Rate

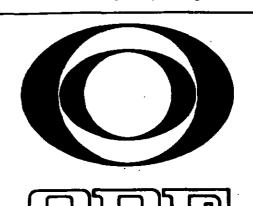
The 1981 deficit on current account amounts to 16.2 billion schillings - another adjustment success, if less pronounced than was expected in the course of the year. As there are far more imports

dollar exchange rate prevented a spectacular improvement, which would have helped the easing of oil prices. Nevertheless, 16.2 billion schillings, with a gross national product of 1,000 billion schillings, is certainly not an also prize figure.

is certainly not an alarming figure.
In contrast to previous years,
the Austrian scene in 1982 is contradictory. While economic policy

— notably oil — invoiced in dollars than exports, the rise in the try is definitely capable of succeeding in the 1980s. It remains to be seen whether it will actually turn into "Paradise Lost" or whether the house can show itself in order

> Ronald Barazon is the senior editor of Salzburger Nachrichten.



On the Air

VIENNA — In Austria, television and radio broadcasting are operated exclusively by the Oesterreichischer Rundfunk (ORF), a public corporation.

There are two full color television channels that operate 19 hours a day and three national FM/AM radio networks. But nine local radio stations and an English-language station in Vienna, the Blue Danube Radio, provide an additional 140 hours a day.

There is, in addition, an international radio that broadcasts a combined total of 28 hours daily in English, French, German and

The ORF has a staff of approximately 3,200 and its annual budget is 4.2 billion schillings. Sixty percent of ORF revenues come from license fees and 40 percent from advertising.

Islam Center Is a Site for Discussion

TIENNA — Vienna's Islamic Center, which opened in 1979, explains Islam; to non-Moslems and serves the Islamic community in Vienna. It is estimated to the community of t mated that there are 50,000 Moslems in Austria, almost 20,000 of them in Vienna.

Financed by the Sandi Arabians, the religious and caltural cen-ter is administered by the 18 Islamic countries that have diplomatic representation in Austria through a foundation set up for

that purpose. Wassif Mahmud, the center's director, views the the center as a meeting place for Moslems and a contact point for non-Moslems. It provides an opportunity to intro-duce Islam to the Austrian people in order to build a better cultural background between the Moslem religion and Christianity.

The center's architecture is simple and modest. Its wide central stairway is inviting and its windows are neatly ordered. A first impression of flatness is broken by the gently swelling dome that can barely be observed in the gloom before the eye is thrust toward a

Inside, a feeling of spaciousness is created by the bare walls and lack of furniture that force the eye to wander over lush carpeting.

The large mosque directly across the hall from a smaller one is a single room with a balcony. The large mosque, in contrast with the small one, is used for the communal Friday prayers led by the the imam.

On weekdays there is no com-monal prayer, so the faithful pray at home or go to the small mosque.

Only the words of God are represented in the place of worship, so the floor is covered with carpets and the walls with geometric patterns. There are no statues or paintings. A single chair stands near the Minber, the niche where the imam leads the prayers.

The center offers an opportunity for children to attend a school on weekends where they can learn their native Arabic, and about

It is also a meeting place. Last year Wien International, an organization of foreigners living in Vienna, held a series of lectures, excursions, literary evenings and musical evenings, pointing up the influence of Islamic culture on the Austro-Hungarian Empire.



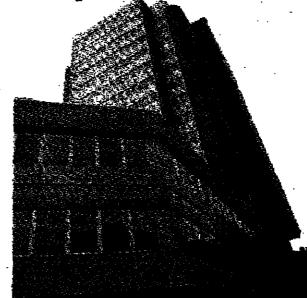
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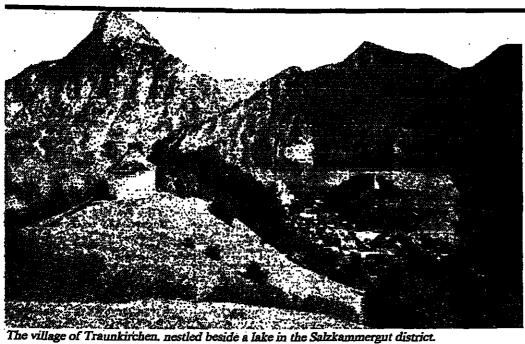
The majority of the building is already occupied by the Bank of America and Siemens. Office space is now available for companies who want to realise the opportunities that exist at Europe's traditional and rapidly-developing East/West trade-crossroads city.

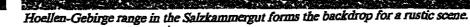


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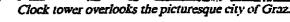
The Galaxie Nestroyplatz, Praterstrasse 31















Tourism: The Problem Is Deciding Where to Begin

VIENNA — The campaign to attract visitors to Austria with its mountains and lakes, food and wine, festivals and exhibitions, starts on New Year's Day and goes through all the seasons without a

is a site to

When hundreds of millions of TV viewers throughout the world are watching the Stranss Dynasty concert given by the Vienna Phil-harmonic, conducted by Lonrin Mazzel, or the equally popular Springtide show by the Vienna Symphony, conducted by Gennadij Rozhdestvenskij, the intervening shots of Schoenbrunn Palace or of the sunny banks of the Danube evoke sighs from even the most hardened, seen-it-all glo-betrotter. And for sports enthusiasts, much the same sort of response can be expected when the Austrian Formula I Grand Prix event in Zeltweg, or the first of the season's ski races flashes over the screen straight from the Tirolean

Tourism is trumps in Austria, where a large part of the trade deficit is offset by money from for-eign visitors — over 14 million of them every year, twice the size of the actual population. Economists and ecologists never cease worry-ing about the effects of the annual invasion. Industry and agriculture both do well, despite ups and downs. The vacation business is

marked by constant growth. Seen from the incoming tourist, the problem is to know where to head for when arriving by road,

Company). It is a good thing to make up your mind in advance because once you are here the choice is positively bewildering, and made worse by the fact that each of the nine provinces of Austria handles its own publicity on a competitive

Broadly speaking, there is something to suit every pocketbook. There are enough super-luxury ho-tels (several of them in palaces and castles), to answer the needs of the money-is-no-object jet-setter in all corners of the country. The hardened international traveler, who likes his standard comforts, can find perfectly impersonal tower-block honeycomb havens in Vien-na, Linz, Salzburg and Innsbruck as well as, soon, in Graz.

The level of cleanliness and comfort in country inns and pensions, generally at a price which is unbeatable when translated into dollars or pounds, is uniformly high. And for thrifty family holidays, farmhouse accommodations (often in self-contained apartments) are booming, with the area of Lower Austria (surrounding the capital) being the best bargain.

In a category of their own are the traditional resorts offering health or spa facilities. Spot them, more often than not, by the word bad prefixed to their name. "Tak-ing the waters," in the broad sense, is still popular even though, or perhaps because, the Palm Court imrail, air or water (you can actually sail in from West Germany on comfortable river cruisers run by no Kreisky spent his Christmas

and year-end holiday, is now a thriving winter-sports center.

The invigorating thermal-water treatment and massage mix well, it seems, with Schuss and apres-ski activities. Badgastein, this past winter, had an outstanding 10-percent increase in visitors, although the previous season was also a record. The fact that Middle Eastern potentates have latched onto the 1,080-meter-high town's attractions (including a casino) may have something to do with these

Other Attractions

Less sophisticated, but steeped in history, is Bad Ischl at the heart of the Salzkammergut mountain-lake district. Here Emperor Franz Joseph spent his summer vacation for 60 consecutive years. His hunting lodge, the Kaiservilla, can still be viewed. If you are lucky, you might even be shown around by the Hapsburg emperor's greatgrandson, the present owner.

And if you are looking for another reason to visit Ischl, try Zanner, probably the most exclu-sive pastry shop in Austria, not excluding rival establishments in Vienna. Zanner, once "by appointment" to the imperial court, is currently celebrating 150 years of service to sweet-toothed visitors. Its very own brand of stollen, a crunchy, chocolate-and-nut concoction, and its delicious cream cakes - 200 varieties of the pastry cook's art in all — can easily induce the most ardent dieters to abandon their principles for a

Perhaps the next stop should

then be Warmbad Villach, a regular haunt for maestro Leonard Bernstein, where the attraction is not only the super-abundant springs but the courses of "bio-training" coupled with Natur-

kueche. This is the Austrian answer (now available in 17 chosen re-sorts) to nowelle cuisine with orgame foods, no fatty cooking, honey for sweetening instead of re-fined sugar, and mainly vegetable protein and fish in place of meat. This is not to say that convec-

tional fare gets short shrift. On the contrary. The Gault-Millau gour-met guide to Austria lists no fewer than 650 selected establishments. Although the often-witty com-ments in the 1982 edition are only in German, a study of the symbols (identical with G-M guides for London, New York, France, etc.) will ensure a good meal at a known

If usually reliable sources are to be believed, then a new factor will soon emerge in the Austrian res-taurant field. The Casino Society, which operates 10 gaming establishments in various parts of the country (including a new one in the city of Linz), is now entering the catering business in a big way as an added inducement to wouldbe gamblers. The new ambivalent motto is: "Why not come and sit at our table!" It is only fair to add that the

Austrian casinos (state-controlled) maintain a highly respectable image. Their aim is to provide an evening's entertainment at a cost com-parable to that of a good opera ticket.

For anyone who knows Austria. it is clear that music in its various forms constitutes the prime attraction this year as in the past. Haydn is the big name in 1982, but Mozart comes into his own, as usual, during the summer festival in during the summer festival in Salzburg, which features "The Magic Flute," conducted by James Levine and "Cosi Fan Tutte," conducted by Riccardo Muti. The concurrent Bregenz Festival will be mounting "The Gypsy Baron," by Strauss, on the Lake Constance stage, and Donizett's "Lucia di Lammermoor" in the Festival The-

ermoor" in the Festival The-Chamber music buffs can take their pick of the Lockenhaus Festi-val (with violinist Gidon Kremer) and, for example, the Carinthian Summer (based in Ossiach) with leading guest ensembles from all parts of Europe as well as the Cleveland Quartet from the Unit-

Art and history are intermingled in the main exhibitions announced for the summer and antumn season. The 1,500th anniversary of the death of St. Severin is being marked in Enns, Upper Austria, with a show illustrating the achievements of this extraordinary personality. Krems, in Lower Austria, is putting together what promises to be a unique exhibition devoted to "Francis of Assissi" on the 800th anniversary of his birth. And for real connoisseurs, the National Library in Vienna is demonstrating 500 years of book printing in Austria with many precious ex-amples from its renowned store of

- DAVID HERMGES

Pastry: Knowing When to Stop

By Mark. J. Kurlansky

IN VIENNA, capital of the old Empire, where history and geography have converged to create intrigue and secrecy about almost everything there is a safe that contains 250 cookie recipes and about 55 cake and pastry recipes.

They are the exclusive property of Demel. In what is probably the best pastry city in the world. Demel is acknowledged as the best house. Try as iconoclasts may to topple its standing, there seems to be nothing its equal.

Pastry in Vienna is found in a Konditorei, a

place to read a newspaper or meet over a cup of coffee and a pastry or a variety of canapes and cold plates. The 195-year-old Demel, in its elegant

In Vienna, you don't have to look far to find a choice

selection of the best...

rooms of wooden paneling, mirrors and chande-liers, is, in typical Viennese fashion, said to be "much more than a Konditorei" (just as the Staatsoper is said to be more than an opera and Sacher more than a hotel). Tradition counts for a lot in Vienna, and Demel

is one of the bastions of it. The waitresses have through the eras created their own grammatical form of German, a kind of neuter third person, to avoid insulting unrecognized royalty who might drift in. Today, new employees are still trained to address customers in *Demelsprache*.

The pastry itself is what built the reputation. Some are found nowhere else, such as the *Fragilite*

(two hazelnut wafers sandwiching a nut cream) or various tortes, which still bear the names of the royalty for whom they were created. The Dorry Torte, for example, named after a Baron Dorry, is a shell of cake filled with a chocolate mousse that would be unbearably rich if it were not so light.

Of course, as everyone knows, there are spies in Vienna and pastry ideas get around. Though the Sacher hotel still guards the original recipe, the Sachertorte has been stolen and imitated by everyone (including Demel). Certain traditional pas-tries such as apple strudel and *Punschiorte* (a rum

cake) are made everywhere. Gerstner, a 130-year-old establishment that caters state and society affairs (such as the annual opera ball) makes a light cream torte with a hazelnut crust under it and good bitter chocolate on top — Schwarzwaldertorte (not to be confused with the well-known cherry confection also named after the Black Forest). L. Heiner, owned by the family that founded it in 1840, specializes in a chocolate and meringue cake, Stefanietoric.

One Konditerei that does not guard its secrets is at the new recreation center at Kurpark Oberlaa at the southern edge of town. Even more than the location, this establishment has the important Viennese disadvantage of being only seven years

ticed at Gerstner, wants to build his reputation by giving away recipes. He hopes that his specialty, a flourless hazelmut cake called Obertuakurbadtorie, will someday be as common as Sachertorte. Viennese pastry is expensive to make and a

The head chef, Karl Schumacher, who appren-

number of the old houses have sold out to foreign corporations to survive. Demel is owned by a Swiss company and Gerstner by a German one.

Demel uses 800 to 900 eggs and about 200 pounds of butter each day. A small party could be catered nightly on the pastry thrown away to as-sure the quality of everything sold. The staff num-

bers 90, more than a third of which makes the

pastry. Staffs must be large because the work is so

Some addresses in Vienna: Demel, Kohlmarkt 14; Oberlaa, Kurbadstrasse 10; Gerstner, Kornmer-strasse 11-15; Lehmann, Graben 12; L. Heiner, Wollzeile 9 and Kartnerstrasse 21-23: Sluka,

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By David Blow

VIENNA - The Austria Ta-V bakwerke will be celebrating its bicentennial in 1984. The state monopoly was set up by Habsburg Emperor Joseph II two years before Mozart completed the "Marriage of Figaro" and is the oldest surviving tobacco company in Eu-

The uncertainty that hangs over the tobacco industry generally is barely discernible at Austria Tabakwerke, which is preparing to enter its third century in a mood of

It had a very good year in 1981 with turnover up 7.16 percent to a record 14.25 billion Austrian schillings and is also having increasing success in export markets, which is especially important in view of the relatively small size of the domestic market.

Much of this success is attributable to the company's concentra-tion over the last 20 years on developing and marketing milder brands of cigarettes. It anticipated, earlier than most, the changeover to filter cigarettes and the priority it has given to promote these cigarettes is the reason why they now account for 96 percent of all cigarettes sold in Austria - the highest market share in Europe.

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At the same time, the company has worked hard at reducing tar and nicotine levels while retaining the essential qualities that make



FANCY SMOKING

These 18th-century pipes are today valuable collector's items: man's head, a horse, and an Austrian cavalier with helmet.

smoking, for some at least, a plea-Between 1960 and 1980, the tar level in the average Austrian cigarette was reduced by 57.8 percent and the nicotine level by 71.6 per-

This effort is continuing and at this year's Autumn Trade Fair in Vienna, Austria Tabakwerke will launch the first of what it calls "the new generation of cigarettes." This will be a filter cigarette with actions have been encouraging.

About one-third of total production is exported. The star performer in the export markets is the brand known as Milde Sorte, which has become a best seller in

half the usual proportion of tar to

many European countries. It is also produced, under license, in Japan and has just been launched into the market in Saudi Arabia and the Gulf States, where first re-

Besides Milde Sorte, Austria Tabakwerke produces 19 other ciga-rette brands of its own, manufactures 15 under license and imports 22 brands. The best-selling foreign brands in Austria are Mariboro and the West German HB. Cigar smoking has not declined as much in Austria as in other

countries. In recent years, Austria Tabakwerke has found a revival of interest at the top end of the market and has extended its range of high-quality cigars with notable

The company's faith in the cigar market is evident from the impressive selection it offers. It produces no less than 34 brands of cigars and cigarillos of its own and is bringing two more into the market is the control of the cigars. bringing two more into the market in the course of the year. A new filter cigarillo called Mocca is due in the spring and a new high-quali-ty cigar called Falstaff in the autumn. In addition, the company manufactures five brands under license and imports 22 others.

Marketing Importance

In Austria, the company's prod-ucts are mostly marketed through concessionary tobacconist shops, which are easily identifiable through their familiar red-and-white Austria Tabak signs. The tobacconists enjoy a comparatively generous profit margin of 14 percent, and a preference on concessions is traditionally given to inval-

In all, about 30,000 people in Austria depend on the Austria Tabakwerke for their livelihood. The majority are tobacconists and the rest include the company's own employees and, somewhat surpris-ingly, 440 Austrian tobacco farmers, although these supply only about 2 percent of the company's tobacco requirements.

This is an indication of the Austria Tabakwerke's importance to the economy. Its turnover also makes it the country's third largest industrial enterprise and it contributes as much as 6 percent of total

The government has moved cantiously in imposing measures to discourage smoking. In December, however, an interministerial agreement was drawn up which requires the Austria Tabakwerke to put a government health warning on all cigarette packets and advertisements by October of this year. The government resisted considerable pressure to abolish cigarette advertising. The agreement obliges the Austria Tabakwerke not to market any new cigarette with a tar content higher than 24 milligrams and to continue its policy of promoting

mild cigarettes. At the same time, the Austria Tabakwerke produced a new advertising code of its own, which imposed further restrictions. Among other things, the amount of advertising is to be limited and various kinds of advertisements smoke are prohibited.

Diverse Activities

This sense of a wider social re-sponsibility, if it can be called ch, is also reflected in some of the Austria Tabakwerke's other acthe Austria 1 against the sound of the sponsorship of one of Austria's top soccer teams, Memphis (named aiter a cigarette brand), to the organizing and financing of an annual Schubert festival in Vienna, the popular Schubertiade.

The Austria Tabalanarka has

The Austria Tabakwerke has also created a fascinating tobacco museum, which a visitor to Vienna should not miss, if only to see the

Airlines Are Small, But Are in The Black

VIENNA — It is no secret that only a handful of airlines are not operating in the red. Among the chite few in Europe is Austria's national carrier, Austrian Airlines, small but efficient. A glance at its latest balance sheet shows an overall annual turnover that is roughly equivalent to the loss incurred over the same period by British Airways or, in one-third of that time, by Pan Am. The result, in 1981, was a modest but welcomed profit for the 11th year in succession for the Austrian state from the fleet of DC-9 passenger jets which carry the red-white-red colors of Austria all over Europe (east as well as west) and to many parts of the Middle East and North Africa.

Austrian Airlines has been fly Austrian Airlines has been fly-ing McDonnell Douglas aircraft since 1971 and is in the process of replacing its original DC-9 32s with the latest DC-9 Super 80s, which have a larger seating capaci-ty and are considerably more eco-tering with final This are extranomical with fuel. This re-equipping — with a total of ten 135-seai jets, should be completed by 1984. and the first of two European Airbus A-310s (seating 212 passengers each) should be delivered to Austrian Airlines by this time also.

Careful Planning

The youthful managers of Austrian Airlines make no secret about their dedication to reducing costs while increasing services and maintaining safety standards.
Their operational efficiency comes from a carefully planned business strategy that is forcefully imple-mented. In these days of rocketing aviation-fuel prices, of course, stringent fuel economy is essential.

Even on the original Austrian Airway jets, weight-cutting modifi-cations and better-balanced loading have been used to reduce comsumption. Flying at higher altitudes, and more slowly, also helps and (with computer-aided naviga-tion) saves time. Parallel purchasing arrangements with Swissair (another of Europe's profit-making carriers) and joint-servicing facilities are proving beneficial to both the central European neutrals.

Austrian Airways has been careful, not to say restrictive, in the choice of the routes it operates. For the most part, they include only single-hop destinations in Europe timed to suit business people with tight there and back-in-a-day schedules. And this full-fare clientele is also the reason for its insistence on maintaining first-class facilities on regular lines, although never at the expense of tourist or APEX-class passengers who continue to be given normal on-board facilities, including food from its catering subsidiary, Airest, with its base at Vienna's international air-

42 Cities Served

From Vienna-Schwechat there are scheduled flights to 42 cities, including four destinations in Austria (Graz, Klagenfurt, Linz and Salzburg). During the last year overseas additions have included Dhahran, Malta and Tripoli, Libya. No new lines are foreseen for 1982. There are, however, fairly constant changes being made in regular charter flights — with

unique connection for Austrian business people with northern Germany and for West German Mombasa, Kenya, for example, introduced in 1981 on a once-weekly basis, including a stopover in Austrian Airways policy paid off in 1981 with

Driving champion Niki Lauda is also a pilot for his own enterprise, Lauda Air.

Tyrolean Airways uses De Havilland Dash-7s for routes over the Alps.

One of Austrian Airlines' new DC-9 Super 80s is used on a new flight to Mombasa, Kenya.

annual increase (10 percent) in absolute rise of 6 percent in the number of passengers.

Even more sensational growth rates have been registered by an in-

Aswan, Egypt.

dependent operator, Tyrolean Airways, which started scheduled services out of Innsbruck in April, 1980, after the installation there of the most modern instrument-land-

By December, 1981, 100,000 passengers had used the service, which includes three daily weekday flights to Vienna and one to Zurich. A popular recent introduction has been the 10 weekly return flights to Frankfurt, providing a

vacationers with the Alpine holiday area of Tirol and South Tirol,

Tyrolean Airways operates these services with two De Havilland (Canada) Dash-7 four-engine turboprops, seating up to 50 passengers and needing only a 300-meter runway for takeoff. Even in harsh

runway for takeoff. Even in narsh winter conditions, such as experienced this year, less than I percent of all flights had to be canceled or diverted from Innsbruck, a factor which compares favorably with Europe's big airports. In Frankfurt, Tyrolean Airways was cited, in 1981, as one of the three most punctual airlines using the Rhine-Main facilities.

Main facilities. For those with an urge for the unusual — and no shortage of cash - Tyrolean Airways can also pro-

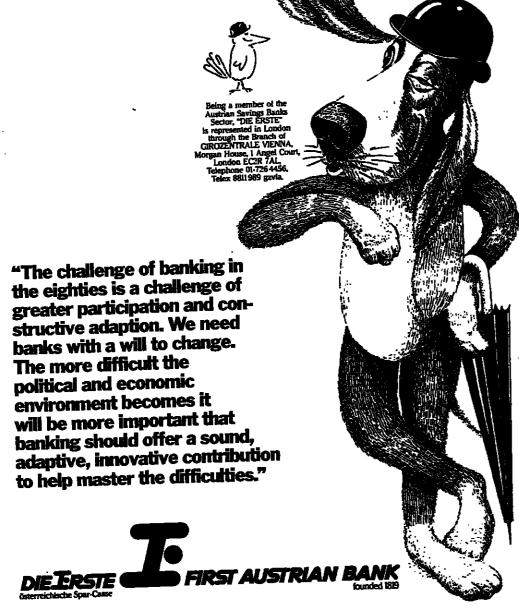
vide helicopter trips to mountain destinations on a taxi-basis, summer and winter. On a somewhat smaller scale,

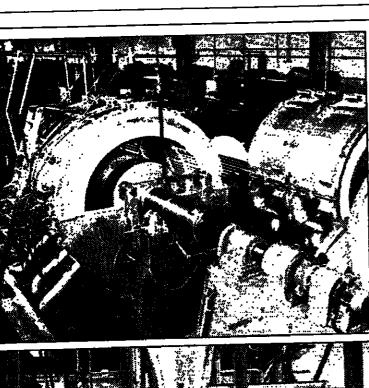
the private Lauda Air (established in Vienna since May, 1980, after ening a year earlier in Saizburg: operates charter flights, using Fokker F-27 (44-seat) Friendship aircraft, mainly for travel agencies and private customers such as in-

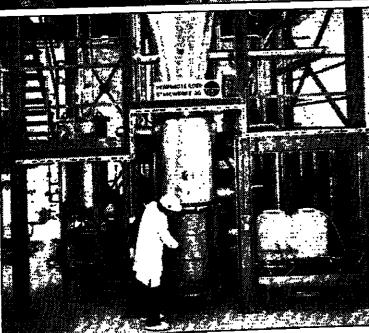
dustrial concerns and banks. Regular destinations include Budapest, Munich and Venice, short hauls that would not call for rent-ing a DC-9 but for which full service is nevertheless required. And one of the auractions may be that one of the attractions hay be that former world champion driver Niki Lauda, the company's owner, is often at the controls, although now that he is back on the Grand Prix circuit it is more likely to be one of his other 10 pilots.

one of his other 10 pilots.

— DAVID HERMGES













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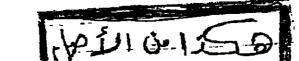
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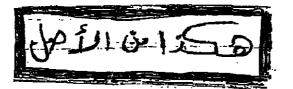
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Focus on -Austria-

Technology's Noble Lineage

GRAZ — What does an 18th century Austrian prince have to do with present-day plans to map the planet Venus? More than the apparent historical anomaly would suggest. The Habsburg Archduke Johann, grandson of Empress Maria Therese and brother press Maria Theresa and brother of Emperor Franz II, demonstrated his distike of the court aristoc-racy in Vienna by retiring to his estate in Styria, marrying a com-moner and leading what was then a most unconventional life devoted to science and industry. His interest in technology is manifest today, among other things, in space sensors made in Styria. Archduke Johann, the 200th an-

niversary of whose birth is being celebrated this year throughout his province, has become a symbol of the independent, investigative stance of the region, which recently took the unusual step of sending its own "ambassador" to represent Styrian interests in the federal capital, Vienna.

It was the Styrian prince, as Johann is known, who is credited with introducing instruction in natural sciences to his native land by the establishment, in Graz (now Austria's second largest city), of the Joanneum Institute, which still operates as a center of humanitarian studies. It is also now a museum showing collections the ar-chduke assembled in the course of his extensive travels. These were primarly to the countries of Western Europe where, after the Congress of Vienna in 1815, he visited on his own initiative to seek technical innovations in agriculture, crafts, mining, industry and trans-

Exhibition, Symposium

Thanks to his efforts, Styria soon acquired a reputation, which it has retained, as a center for the latest metallurgical technology and modern mining methods. Nine-tenths of all the iron ore produced in Austria comes from the Styrian

Erzberg (literally "ore mountain"). The collective memory of Archduke Johann is to be honored from May through October this year with a full exhibition of his achievements in Stains, his family castle in the heart of the Styrian wine-growing area, and a scientific symposium entitled "Archduke Johann 2000," organized by the University of Graz.

This is still a far cry from space research — or is it really? Ar-chduke Johann's educational enterprises included the founding of one of the province's now four uni-versities where theoretical and ap-



plied studies are pursued in the

most varied fields In these global village days, it is manifestly impossible to compart-mentalize scientific activities. Graz is just as swiftly in touch with a data-base in Minneapolis as it is with, say, the prestigious Boltzmann Institute in Vienna, And it is precisely with some of these communications links that scientists in Styria are engaged in undertaking studies that will determine development in the 21st cen-

At Lustbuchel Observatory, 15 miles from Graz, the Austrian Academy of Sciences built 2 special ground station, in 1979, for experiments and observations in sat-ellite geodesy and communications technology. Day-to-day financing of the observatory is provided by a unique institution, the Graz Research Center, whose dozen or so departments cover such varied fields as cryogenic engineering geothermal energy, building phys-ics and advanced statistical plan-

Most of this work is done on an applied basis with support from the provincial government as well as from industry in Austria and abroad. Just 10 years after its creation - previously there had been numerous small, uncoordinated societies - the Graz Research Center is now being inundated with potentially attractive commissions. The problem, as Director Herbert Raimann said, is to find the space and the staff to cope with them.

It is space research, unlikely as it may seem to anyone visiting this quiet, cultured city, in which Graz is becoming increasingly involved. At the Technical University here, wave-propagation studies are being carried out for the European

Space Agency. The results will be decisive for the way communica-

results, cooperation has been sought, and found, with other magnetometers (developed at the European Spacelab put into orbit by the United States Space Shut-tle.)

Meanwhile, in another Styrian scientific unit, work is proceeding in cooperation with the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, Cal Franz Leberl, head of the Image Processing and Computer-Graph-ics Department of the Graz Research Center, is engaged with a group of assistants in perfecting a method of radar imagery that allows one to look through clouds

This is a new field of technology in which software has to be developed for eventual use by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, where there is all the requisite computer-science hardware as well as the experts to cope with such tasks as completing a topographic picture, to a resolution of 100 meters or less, of the surface of the permanently veiled Venus the only planet so far not charted. - DAVID HERMGES

tions satellites develop in the 1990s. This is the view of the internationally acknowledged expert Willibald Riedler, whose Institute for Communications Technology has been engaged also in special ized magnetospheric studies.

As Austrian resources alone are

far too small to get the necessary

comparable countries such as Nor-way and Sweden, and the Soviet Union, through the Academy of Sciences in Moscow. Balloons and rockets have been sent to the up-per ionosphere. Two Austrian Institute in Graz) were on the Russian Venera space vehicle, which flew past Venus at the beginning of this month. The measuring instruments, incidentally, are similar to others that will be on the first

Professor Riedler is particularly proud of the fact that his institute has now been invited to participate in another program projected for the middle of the decade. In De-cember, 1984, the Soviet Union expects to launch two space probes with an ambitious objective: an en-counter in April, 1986, with Hal-ley's Comet, which will then be approaching and entering the solar system for the first time in 76 years, giving scientists their first opportunity to measure physical parameters near a comet. And on board the Soviet vehicle, if all goes according to plan, will be Austrian equipment supplied from Graz.

and map what is "seen."

A Haydn Feast for His 250th Anniversary

Haydn in His Time," to be held in the former Esterhazy Administration Cen-ter, which has been purchased from the current prince (who lives in Switzerland) by the government of the prov-ince of Burgenland, of which Eisen-

stadt is the capital.

This ancient building is on the Haydngasse, a few houses up the street from Haydn's own house, which has a permanent museum dedicated to the composer. The exhibition is directed by Gerda Mraz, who was responsible for a successful exhibition on Empress Maria Theresa (given for the 200th anniver-

sary of her death in 1980).

Ms. Mraz has secured the expert assistance of scholars from many countries, and many great museums from Britain, Germany, Italy, France and Hungary will be lending their Haydn

Queen Elizabeth II is sending one of the most famous of all Haydn portraits, by John Hoppner (1791), which hangs in Buckingham Palace, and viewers of the exhibitions may also see the auto-graph manuscript of the "Drum Roll" Symphony that Haydn composed in London in 1795 (on loan from the British Library).

The most important musical events, apart from the operas, will be at the Festival of Vienna, this year devoted primarily to Haydn. It will include a gala performance of "The Creation, conducted by Herbert von Karajan.

There is also a small but sophisticated festival running all year at Hain-burg, a town on the Danube.

Tickets for the Hainburg Festival, which started early in March and ends on Dec. 12, may be obtained from the N.Oe. Sparkasse, Hauptplatz 1, A-2410 Hainburg. Tickets for the Eisenstadt events: Dr. Berger, Schloss Esterhazy, A-7000 Eisenstadt. Tickets for Vienna events: through any Vienna ticket or theater agency.

The 50 programs for Austrian Radio (broadcast every Saturday at 3 p.m.) in-clude the first performance since Haydn's lifetime of many works not yet published or in the process of being published.

These include dance music for orchestra, the "Salve Regina" in E major, two sets of four hymns each for so-loists, choir and orchestra of music for Corpus Christi Day, string trios and an unpublished Haydn opera entitled "La Marchesa Nespola."

Two illustrated books on Haydn have recently appeared in Austria, both using photographs by Erich Lessing. one of Austria's leading photographers.



The Esterhazy Palace, upper left, in Eisenstadt. Upper right, Hayda's birthplace in Rohrau, Lower Austria, as it was in the 18th century, and, above, as it appears today.

Nation's 'Social Partnership' Produces a Third 'Economic Miracle'

(Continued from Page 7S)

specific industries are run. Through a variety of joint commit-tees and commissions, they also have the right to advise the government about economic policy — al-though their advice need not be taken. The union leaders who exercise this right are able, moderate, and non-ideological; their advice is worth listening to.

Price Restraint

Business leaders respond by talking with unions about price as well as wage restraint. They know that the two are closely related.

Both business and labor leaders have vivid memories of the mid-1930s, when class conflict destroyed the First Republic and opened the way for annexation by Nazi Germany.

Reasons for Success

Their determination to avoid repeating this conflict was bol-stered when they emerged from the wartime concentration camps in which they got to know each other to find Austria surrounded on three sides by Communist coun-

unique to Austria. They would be hard to replicate in the United States or in other industrial coun-

West Germany and Japan have each developed something like Austria's social partnership in concept, if not in detail.

A leading West German banker told U.S. audiences recently that a key factor in fighting West German inflation had been the German labor unions' sense of responsibility for the future of the German economy.

The restraint and productivity Many of these reasons for the social partnership's success are which its wage demands are geared

es succeed is rightly given a large share of the credit for Japan's

Lesson for Others

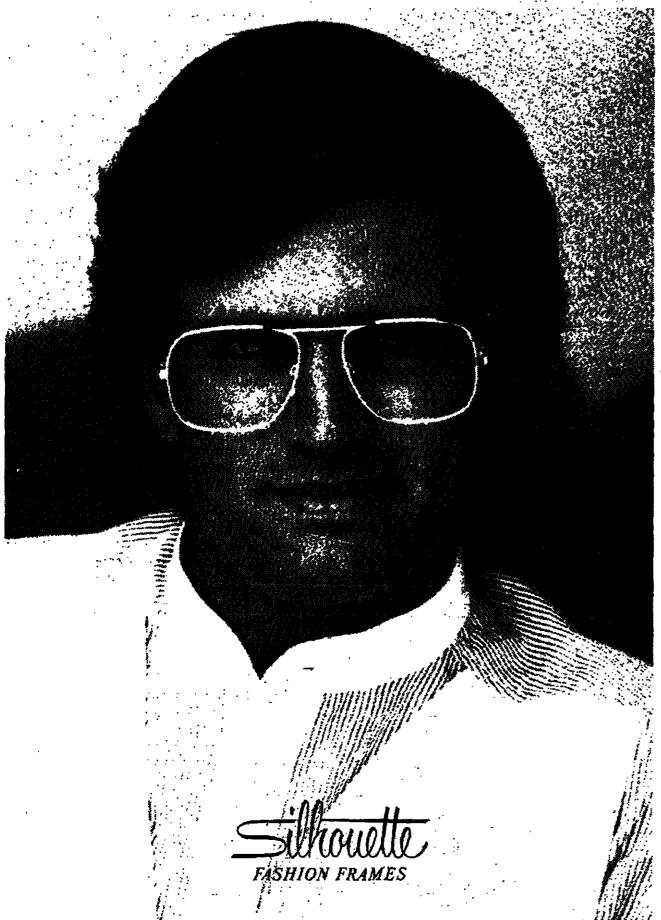
The lesson to be learned from the experience of Austria. West Germany and Japan is not that any other country can or should emulate the specific means by which each of them has achieved social partnership.

The lesson is rather that some variant of such a partnership is is viewed useful and feasible, even if the movement.

to productivity, and its desire to help individual Japanese business-

No major industrial country has been able to maintain non-inflationary growth in the last decade without social partnership.

If any country — especially the United States — achieves such a partnership, it will not be because of its skill in devising tax and other gimmicks, but rather because of a basic change in the way in which the role and responsibility of organized labor in that country - the key element in the success of Austria. West Germany and Japan is viewed by those in the labor



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Industry: Finding New Directions

INZ/STEYR, Upper Austria

- Heribert Aplalter, 56, the
director-general of Austria's largest industrial concern, the nationalized VOEST-Alpine company, sees the challenge to Austrian industry today as finding new direc-

"If we are not to shrivel up, then we must strike out along new lines, and these should point the way to the future," he said.

His iron and steel combine - giant by Austrian standards - has a work force of 76,000, about onethird in the main plant at Linz on the Danube

With the profit from steel sales dwindling, Mr. Apfalter has pre-sided over the gradual transforma-tion of VOEST into a company with international links since taking over its management five years ago. It had become "simply too big for Austria alone," he said.

With the difficulties of 1981 behind him. Mr. Apfalter is confident that VOEST-Alpine will reach the break-even point this year and should start to show a profit beginning in 1983.

In fact, the company has just an-nounced that it has signed a \$590million contract to act as the genduce wire and rolled metal in Soviet Byelorussia. The plant is to be

Among his problems last year was having to pay an additional 2 billion Austrian schillings for raw materials and replacement coal because of a serious shortfall in deliveries from Poland.

The restructuring of VOEST, including a manpower reduction of 9,000 through not replacing nor-mal departures and shutting down



Heribert Apfalter

tated an investment of 20 billion

Last year, the books could only be balanced by turning to the state for structural aid, which was grant-ed in an unusual show of solidarity between Chencellor Bruno Kreisky and the opposition leader, Alois

Need for Change

The essential need for change in Austrian industry was highlighted again last year in a report submitted by the New York technology management consultants, Booz, Allen and Hamilton.

An earlier, similar assessment in the 1960s was all but ignored. This time, the findings have been taken to heart. That is not so much because of the desire to combat unemployment -- although that contimes to take high priority in the view of the Socialist government

ization that only by speeding up the introduction of new technology can fresh export markets be unlocked to bring in foreign currency for putting the trade balance in or-

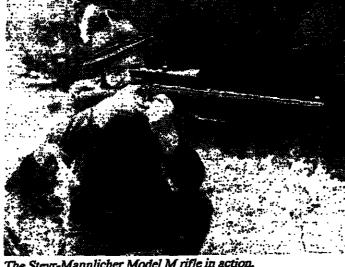
One manifestation of this determination to revitalize the industrial structure has been the creation this year of a small group within OcIAG (the holding company for nationalized industries).

Called Industrial Cooperation and Development/Austria, the group has been given the task of identifying available technological resources within Austria and the types of foreign investments that may best utilize these resources. It will also target new ventures

in future-oriented and growing-in-dustry segments. The ICD/A team sees its immediate mission as "selling" Austria, especially in the United States and Japan, for what it really is (although this is too of-ten overlooked, even by the Austrians themselves): A stable, neutral country in the heart of Europe, with immediate access to a market of 370 million, and a country where production costs average out, for example, one-third lower than in West Germany.

ICD/A is putting together an incentive package for foreign inves-tors, pointing out the high-level of technical know-how in Austria, the low inflation rate, the virtual ab-sence of strikes and the fact that 80 percent of all Austrians are taught English starting at the age of 10.

Symptomatic of this new image of the Austrian technical-industrial landscape is the incursion of VOEST-Alpine into the electronics field. The decision was made, ac-



The Steyr-Mannlicher Model M rifle in action.

worldwide study had been carried out to find suitable partners. The first result was cooperation

with IBM-Europe for the production under contract of multilaver semiconductors. This will bring in business, when production is geared up to full capacity, of 500 million schillings annually. Even more promising is the lat-

est enterprise in conjunction with American Microsystems Inc. (AMI, which is also the acronym for the new joint venture, Austria Microsystems International). This will take the form of a pro-

duction plant for computer-related microchips, or large-scale integrated circuits. The emphasis will be on customer-specific circuits, rather than the standard chips. In the planned AMI plant, to be located in an old castle near Graz,

more than 300 engineers and other

personnel will be employed. The

goal is annual sales amounting to \$20 million to \$30 million for the

whole European AMI network through the Austrian subsidiary.

Mr. Apfalter sees this as healthy competition for the other electron-ic chip producer here, Siemensrith a plant near Villach, Carinthia. The situation could be complicated, however, if a third producer tries to join the market.

There are signs that the nationalized Austrian Mineral-Oil Administration, OeMV, is interested in chipping into the electronic

In any case, VOEST-Alpine, 65 percent of whose turnover before the steel crisis was accounted for by ferrous products, has now brought the proportion down to below 50 percent and aims at reducing this further, to 35 percent.

Among the other new VOEST products pointing the way to the reached into some unlikely quarfessional film camera, with fea-

camera and an extremely low noise

Other, traditional VOEST lines continue to do well. The Industrial Plant Construction Branch has been especially successful, with 50 billion schillings worth of orders on hand at the

end of January. Mr. Apfalter would like a degree of stabilization to take place here, since turnover has doubled within three years and this has made certain organizational adjustments

However, he will have to move swiftly because VOEST is likely to be entrusted with completing the construction of the giant Vienna General Hospital, a 40-billion schilling project that has for months been at the center of a bribery scandal whose fallout has

Also based in Upper Austria is tures such as an integrated video the country's largest and oldest industrial group within the private

sector, Steyr-Daimler-Puch.
That group has retained its stylized rifle-range target emblem as the parent company's logo. Fire-arms of all kinds have been produced for centuries in the town of

The VOEST-Alpine steel plant spreads out near the Danube, in Linz.

Today's successful products include the 5.56/.223 AUG Universal Army Rifle, and the 9-mm Par-abelium submachine gun, with a new gas-delayed blowback-action pistol of the same caliber just about to be added to the range.

These are in addition to the Steyr-Mannlicher hunting and sporting rifles that are sold in Europe and North America.

One SDP executive said, however, that the weapons and military sector now accounts for only 15 to 25 percent of production and the company is anxious not to allow it to exceed this within the next dec-

ade. Only last year SDP ran up

against considerable public opposition for its plans to export Kuerassier light tanks to some South American countries.

Steyr-Daimler-Puch's also makes all-terrain vehicles headed by the Pinzgauer multipurpose truck, to which has recently been added the Puch "G" cross-country car with four-wheel drive.

Developed originally in conjunc-tion with Mercedes-Benz, the "G" is actually made in Graz, although it is sold in the United States under the name Mercedes "G." Another joint venture, with the West German automobile firm BMW, for the production of light

diesel engines (with additional sales to Ford-U.S.), collapsed Hopes are high, though, for co-operation with Volkswagen for a four-wheel-drive transporter. In any case. Steyr-Daimter-Puch believes its future lies in the fourwheel sector.

- DAVID HERMGES

Wine: Ancient Viennese Tradition Flourishes Despite the Inroads of Time

TIENNA, first named Vindobona ("good wine") by the Romans, has been producing its namesake for at least 2,500 years. With more than 1,600 acres of vineyards, Vienna is still considered an important, although now the smallest, Austrian wine region.

Viennese wine is mostly white. Typically, it is a delicate, dry wine, somehwhat strong (about 12 percent alcohol), with the slightest touch of effervescence. The main grape, as in much of Austria, is Gruener Veitliner. There is also a lot of Rheinriesling, Weisser Bugunder, Traminer and Mueller Thurgau. There is a small production of red wines from Blauer Burgunder and St. Laurent grapes. In recent years the Viennese vintners have been experimenting with a study, more full bodied red called Zweigelt.

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wines are drunk young. Some of the grapes such as Gruner Veltliner and Mueller Thurgan are thought not to have much staying power. But only about 10 percent of Viennese wine ever gets bottled. This is because of a tradition, dating to the time of Charlemagne, of growers selling their own wine by the mug. When the wine is for sale, a bush is hung in front of the establishment. A large part of the wine is sold before maturing in the first few weeks following the harvest (October to early November). This new wine is called Heuriger, which has also become the name of the grower-owned house where it is sold.

Heurigen, traditionally found only in the wine-producing centers in and around Vienna, have become increasingly popular over the centuries. In empire days, royalty liked to go

slumming at Heurigen, probably the beginning of a commercialization process that today results in bus tours descending for an evening on certain of the larger ones. This is particularly true in Grinzing, one of the wine villages that has become incorporated into the city limits of Vienna. Other towns noted for Heurigen in-

clude Nussdorf, Sievering and Stammersdorf.
The locals tend to avoid the larger establishments that cater to tourists, but the idea in all of the Heurigen is a warm, woody, country atmosphere, zithers and Schrammel music, and local sausages, hams and other cold plates. Some of the smaller growers still stay close to the original idea by just inviting friends to their cellar to tap a barrel and eat some sau-

True Heuriger wine, which is notorious for its intoxicating power, is finished by Nov. 11.

But they continue to serve alter (old) wine in the customary glass mugs through most of the

Since the end of World War II, Viennese wine production has become endangered by the encroachment of urbanization. According to Franz Hengl, whose family has been producing Grinzing since 1137, there were 125 growers in Grinzing 25 years ago. Today there are 20. The town, which used to consist entirely of wine growers, has seen 500 new houses constructed since 1955. Growers have been selling land for attractive prices.

Mr. Hengl has formed a group that is trying to buy all the Grinzing land as it becomes available to keep it as vineyards. They are also regularly engaged in court battles with developers and real estate speculators. The

> MEERY MEERS 1, See de la Victoire

project is costing a lot of money but the Grinzing people will win," he asserts.

Funds are raised by offering one square meter with one vine for 3,000 schillings (about \$180). This entitles the owner to a half-liter of wine per year. The land can never be sold or used for any other purposes. Vines are owned by Jimmy Carter and Leonid Brezhnev (a gift during the 1979 SALT talks), Sophia Loren, Leonard Bernstein and other celebrities that Herr Hengl has found passing through Grinz-

Heurigen are not difficult to find. There are 20 in Grinzing and even more in Stammers-dorf and Nussdorf. The Vienna Tourist Board (Kinderspitalgasse 5 A-1095 Vienna) prints an extensive list of addresses. Finding the bottled wine is more difficult. Very little is exported, and most of that which is goes to Germany.

Switzerland and Luxembourg. Two of the more respected bottlers are Franz Mayer and Feuerwehr-Wagner, whose vineyards and Heurigen are in Nussdorf.

The Austrian government guarantees the quality and authenticity of wines with the Weingutesiegal Osterreich (Austrian wine seal) and number for quality wines and the Wein out Osterreich (wine of Austria) seal for table

These seals, with a picture of a red goblet, should appear on the neck of the bottle, al-though this is more important to buyers abroad than to those in Vienna. There is also a numbered Wiener Weinsiegel (Vienna wine seal) on some bottles. Viennese labeling usually indicates the varietal name of the wine and

--- MARK J. KURLANSKY

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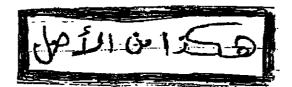
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Economic Situation Worrisome to Bankers

(Continued from Page 7S) No. 1 bank for many Arab coun-

Equally cautions about taking my unnecessary risks abroad in the money sector is Karl Pale, chairman of Girozentrale (GZ), which is Austria's second-largest banking institution and which concentrates on large-scale financing. As he sees it, foreign business should be channeled for the most part through banks with the neces sary experience and involvement

GZ, for instance, has a fullbranch in London that can cope with all business. At the same time, Mr. Pale is somewhat critical of the growing involvement in do-mestic banking of several institutions that were conceived with other aims in mind such as Oesterreichische Kontrollbank and its subsidiary Investitionskredit, through which domestic bond issues are made, since there is simply no room on the Austrian mar-ket for so many large institutions.

A Different View

Helmut Haschek, chairman of Oesterreichische Kontrollbank (OKB), which acts as the sole agent of the Republic of Austria in the field of export guarantees and whose assets have swelled at a phe-

Population (1981)	Total:	7,555,338	+ 1.3	% (compared
Vie	una ajone:	1,515,656	—6. 3	% with 1971)
Number of private cars (per 1,000 of popul			301	
Unemployment rate (1981 avera 1982 forect		2.4 % 3.1 %	
Time lost by strikes (per employee in 1	981)		41.4 seco	nds
1981 Consumer Price is	ndex		+ 6.8%	(compared with 1980)
1982 Consumer Price b	ndex (fore	cost) .	+ 5.8%	(compared with 1981)
1981 Gross Domestic P	roduct	AS 1,0	40 billion = 0.0 % 198	(absolute) (compared with 10, index-adjusted)
1982 Gross Domestic P	reduct (for	ecust)	+ 2.0%	(index odjusted)
1981 imports	-	+ 5.5 %	(absolute)	(compared
1981 Exports			(absolute)	with 1980
Terms of Trade		89.5 %		
Exchange rate for Aust	rian schillin	···	US\$ 1 =	16.78 AS
_		-	£S# 1 =	30 30 AS

so we have shifted our main lend-

that OKB has been successful in financing a diversified portfolio of

assets originating from export activities, using them as a collateral to borrow abroad.

It was OKB, for instance, that

floated the first Yankee bond zero-coupon issue (in the middle of last

year) and "it is performing beautifully."

Relaxed Outlook

by Hans Haumer, the forward-looking director-general of the country's oldest banking institu-

tion, First Austrian (founded in 1819).

His bank has survived so ma

crises (such as those of 1873, 1914-1918, 1929-1933), he insists, only by retaining a strong relationship with private customers, particular-

ly in the Vienna metropolitan area,

and advising them comprehensive ly on their financial affairs, seen as

an intertwining whole with lifelong

For this reason he is skeptical

ing from the finite amount of capi-

tive to the man in the street.

implications.

An equally relaxed view is taken

And Mr. Haschek points out

alone — sees things differently.

"We have always tried, he says, to reserve the domestic market for borrowers who do not create for-

More Reading About Austria

VIENNA -- A selection of titles of English-language books about Austria now in print:

"Modern Austria," edited by Kurt Steiner. It includes contri-

butions from leading authorities on all aspects of modern Austria.

(SPOSS Inc., Palo Alto, 1981.)

The Example of Austria"—This is a government reference work that outlines developments of the first 25 years after the 1955 State Treaty. It includes documentary photographs. (Federal

 "Michelin Guide/Austria" — The French-published guide remains the most reliable guidebook to Austria. Vienna," by Hans Weigel. A dry-humor approach to Austri-

an life. (Jugend and Volk, Vienna.)

"The Dome Was My Teacher," by Joseph Wechsberg. A brief history of St. Stephen's Cathedral. (Herder, Vienna.)

"Fin-de-Siecle Vienna," by Carl E. Schorske. A collection of

essays, some of them brilliant, on politics and culture at the turn of the century. (Random House, New York.)

"The Spanish Riding School," by Hans Handler. A must for lovers of this Viennese institution. Photographs by Erich Lessing.

(Thames & Hudson, London.)

"The Vienna Opera," by Marcel Prawy. A chatty, profusely illustrated coffee-table volume. (Molden, Vienna.)

"Anthology of Modern Austrian Literature," edited by Adolf Opel. A selection of poetry and prose. Translations of the best writers since 1945. (International P.E.N. Books/Wolff, London.) "Last Waltz in Vienna," by George Clare. A semi-documentary that covers a family's declining fortunes from 1841 to 1942. (Macmillan, London)

— Compiled by David Hermges

tal available for traditional savings

"And, he adds, you surely do not expect the counter clerk at the post office or the tobacconist (who would sell these Kreisky bonds) to give you the same amount of ad-vice about financing a flat or building up a retirement fund as you can rely on from a bank mana-

Catering almost exclusively to the financial needs of the rural population are the 2,400 banking offices of the Raiffeisen Organiza tion, organized through the Genos-senschaftliche Zentralbank (GZB), in an efficient network parallel to a system of agricultural credit coopcratives.

Together these finance two-thirds of all farming in Austria and constitute the most important backing for the tourist industry.

GZB chairman Hellmuth Klauhs is proud of the fact that his branches maintain an active banking presence in locations — alpine villages, for example — that other banks avoid because they are far from profitable. Furthermore, says Mr. Klauhs. "By acting responsi-bly in providing favorable credit terms the Raiffeisen banks make a not-inconsiderable contribution toward keeping interest rates down, thus enabling farms to en-joy the highest life-quality."

Finally, true to its policy of steering clear of politics and em-phasizing the need for innovation all along the line, Zentralsprakasse und Kommerzialbank ("Z" for short) has just celebrated its 75th short) has just conversely sympo-anniversary with a two-day symposimm in Vienna devoted to "issues of the '80s" at which more than 1,000 bankers and economists heard leading experts from the United States, the Soviet Union, Western Europe, Latin America and the Middle East expound on "Economic and Social Strategy Options,"

The presence of Chancellor Kreisky among the speakers at the "Z" symposium gave the cue for a "sensible" approach to interna-

 $D^{ extit{AVID HERMGES}}$ is a British correspondent who has been based in Austria for many

about a plan offered recently by Mr. Kreisky for rectifying state finances through the issuance of treasury bills in a manner attrac-DAVID BLOW is a free-lance journalist based in Vienna. MARK J. KURLANSKY is a Paris-based free-lance journalist. H.C. ROBBINS LANDON, an Mr. Hanner criticizes the idea as basically old-hat, and as detract-American musicologist, is a lead-

ing authority on Haydn.



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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices March 24 Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Market Summary NYSE Most Actives

Banco Ambrosiano Via Clerici, 2 - 20121 Milan (Italy)

The board of Directors, which met on March 10th 1982, examined and approved the 1981 Balance Sheet which will be presented at the forthcoming Shareholders' meeting.

Last year's results were highly satisfactory and can be broken down as follows:

		1981		1980		%
Total Deposits	•	billion Lire million US\$)*	5,766.4	billion Lire	+	15.2
Net Profits		billion Lire million US\$)*	13.5	billion Lire	. +	221,4
Capital Resources (after appropriation of proposed Funds)	516 (430	billion Lire million US\$)*	207	billion Lire	+	149.2

The Board noted that the Total Assets of the Companies of the Group, based on figures from the latest financial statements, have reached 24,536 billion Lire (20,446.7 million US\$)* in comparison with 19,642 billion Lire of the preceding Balance Sheets (+ 25%).

The Banco Ambrosiano Shareholders' meeting will be called for 16th/17th April 1982.

Milan, March 1982

US\$/Lira Exchange rate 31st Dec., 1981

Page 15 Thursday, March 25, 1982 **

Shell U.K. Reports 31% Drop in Profit

LONDON - Shell U.K. Wednesday announced a 31 percent drop in profit for 1981 to £158 million from £373 million in 1980. The company said sales were £5.18 billion, up from £4.21 billion.

Said Saids were 23.18 billion, up from 24.21 billion.

Shell said the main reasons for the profit decline were the recession and a further drop in oil demand, coupled with the pound's weakness against the dollar and steep increases in British oil taxes.

Market sources said that Shell's 1981 results masked an improvement in operating profit before tax to 2887 million from £614 million the previous year. The tax charge rose to £502 million from £95 million. Group Chairman John Raisman said Shell is considering shelving some marginal North Sea projects in view of the higher oil taxes. marginal North Sea projects in view of the higher oil taxes

Mitsui Makes Provision for Iranian Loss

TOKYO — Mitsui said Wednesday it has decided to provide 40 billion yen (\$165 million) in its special reserves for possible losses arising from the petrochemical complex being built at Bandar Khomeini in southern

The company said the provision, the result of damage and delay because of the Iran-Iraq war, does not mean Mitsui has decided to withdraw from Bandar Khomeini. Mitsui, with about 200 billion yen invested, has been negotiating with the Iranians on the future of the joint

Mitsui also said it had cut its dividend for the six months ending March 31 to 1.5 year a share from 3.5 year in the preceding six months.

Britain to Allow Holmes a'Court to Buy ACC

LONDON — The proposed merger between Australian Robert Holmes a'Court's TVW Enterprises and Associated Communications

Corp. will not be referred to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission, the Trade Department said Wednesday.

TVW, which already owns 53 percent of ACC's non-voting capital, has proposed two bids for the rest of the stock, offering 95 pence and 110 pence a share with different conditions. Heron Corp. has said it will

American Express to Sell N.Y. Headquarters New York Times Service

NEW YORK — American Express said Tuesday that it had agreed to sell its lower Manhattan headquarters for \$240 million and to sign a 35-year lease worth more than \$2 billion on a building to rise in Battery Park City, also in lower Manhattan.

The buyer of the American Express building is also the developer of the commercial complex in Battery Park City: Olympia & York Equity, a subsidiary of a Toronto-based real-estate organization that has in recent years become one of the largest property owners in New York City. American Express will occupy all of a 51-story tower, the largest in a six-building commercial complex at the center of Battery Park City. The move will be made in 1984.

Vickers Sets 1-for-4 Issue to Raise £23 Million

LONDON - Vickers said Wednesday that underwriting is in progress for the issue of 18.3 million new ordinary shares, on the basis of one new share for every four held, to raise about £23.3 million.

Vickers said the rights subscription price will be 133p a share. The diversified engineering and industrial company has substantial unused bank facilities, but the board said its objectives will be more readily achieved by strengthening the balance sheet with a rights issue. It said orders at the start of 1982 were higher than a year earlier. Rolls-Royce car sales were down in January and February, it added.

Poland Says Western Trade Now Too Costly to Maintain

By Frederick Kempe AP-Dow Jones

WARSAW - Janusz Obodowski, Poland's deputy premier for economic affairs, is engineering a turn to the Soviet Union and its Communist neighbors because, he said, his country can no longer afford to rely on the West.

Hard-currency credits needed to buy Western parts, technology and raw materials are scarce. More-over, Poland's leaders fear President Reagan's current economic sanctions could turn into a broader Western blockade in the current

chilled political climate.
In his first interview with the Western press since the imposition of martial law on Dec. 13, Mr. Obodowski conceded that "martial law cannot reform the economy. It also does not solve political problems. However, all these things can be solved in the atmosphere of law and order introduced by martial

"Last-Resort Solution"

The recent tilt of Polish trade toward the Soviet Union and its East bloc partners is "a last-resort solution," Mr. Obodowski said. "I do not hide that this is a very painful process," he said. "The necessity of closing down many lactories might arise. Nevertheless, the process has to and is intensifying."

The reasons are clear. Statistics show that Poland's imports from the West in February fell 50 percent. (Its exports to the West fell 10 percent.) Largely due to a lack of Western goods, sources said, Poland's industry is running at only half its capacity, and some plants are turning out only a trickle of products. The halted operations range from a television-tube plant, which relies on RCA parts. to a toothpaste manufacturer,

which needs chalk from the West. Mr. Obodowski said Western governments and bankers are pursuing policies that can only make it less likely that they will ever get their money back. The conditions demanded by the banks for the rescheduling of Poland's overdue loans are too costly, he said, espe-

cially because Western banks refuse to give Poland new credits to revive its stalled economy.

If left with the prospect of ruining Poland's economic recovery ances because of the burden of Western debt repayments, Mr. Obodowski, an economist by training, strongly suggested that he will reassess the wisdom of continuing to meet Poland's Western obliga-

Firm Contracts

"If I have to pay back everything I earn from my exports, then I might as well close my factories for I will then have nothing to buy raw materials and components with," he said. "We must talk reasonably with bankers. This economy has to get its second wind. It cannot be treated as a cow that needs to be milked but at the same time is having the last piece of hay

taken away from its mouth."

Asked whether his reorientation of trade and economic ties to the Soviet Union is an irreversible polsaid: "That does not depend on me ... Any business needs two people — one buys and one sells. I have to look for those who will sell."

Poland's imports from the Soviet economic bloc - known as the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, or Comecon — also fell slightly in the first two months of this year. "Sometimes it takes longer to reach agreements [within Comecon], but once a contract is signed you can count on it," said Mr. Obodowski, a former labor minister who was named deputy premier in July.

For instance, he said, Poland's television industry is slowly restructuring so it can operate using Czechoslovakian and Soviet parts nstead of those from the United States. He also said cooperation with Massey-Ferguson's U.K. unit may soon end. "We cannot expect more help from Massey-Ferguson, so we will jointly produce tractors with Czechoslovakia," instead of with the Canadian-based farmequipment maker.

Interbank exchange rates for March 24, 1982, excluding bank service charges. 2,6345 4,765 44,84 81,11 2,381 4,309 1,366,55 2,361,80 1,866,55 11,247 1,869 3,4177 0.5575 0.621 Currency U.S.S

CURRENCY RATES

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(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts seeded to buy one sound. (*) Units of 100, (x) Units of 1,000,

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS Japan Warns Trade Curbs May Shift Alliances

By Sam Jameson

TOKYO — A high official of the Ministry f International Trade and Industry said of International Trade and Industry
Wednesday that protectionist mea against Japan, if taken by the United States and Western Europe, could force Japan to step up its trade with Communist countries and begin exporting weapons around the

Kazuo Wakasugi, director of the MITT's trade policy bureau, told foreign corre-spondents that Japan was determined to open up its market.

But he warned that if some protectionist measures were taken against it, "Japan cannot commit suicide." "To survive" Japan would be forced to bolster transactions with Communist countries and might start exporting weapons around the globe, he said. If protectionism went all the way — to ban imports from Japan by the United States and Western Europe — Japan would be forced to join the Communist bloc, he

Emphasizing that he saw no possibility of the United States and Western Europe banning imports from Japan, Mr. Wakasugi nonetheless said some Americans and Western Europeans have threatened Japan by de-claring that the neither the United States nor Western Europe needs to trade with Japan. Then he added:
"If the United States and Europe don't

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Planned by

World Bank

By Hobart Rowen Washington Post Service WASHINGTON — The World

Bank has announced that because

of constraints on its resources, it

has decided to apply a tougher pol-

icy in "graduating" borrowing-country clients off its rolls.

Senior Vice President Ernest

Stern denied Tuesday that U.S.

pressure for a more restrictive poli-

cy was "very much of a considera-tion" in shaping a new policy statement by the executive direc-

The trigger that starts the gradu-

ation process is being kept at

\$2,650 per capita income (1980 prices), Mr. Stern said, although

the United States had recommend

ed dropping the benchmark to

demands on the bank's resources are growing, the trigger, which in the past had been applied "quite flexibly," will instead "be applied more firmly and rigorously." The more restrictive policy "will make a very substantial difference over the part five or 10 years." Mr.

the next five or 10 years," Mr.

countries had achieved a per capita

income well above the benchm

by the time they had graduated.

In the past, nearly all of the

The bank published a table of

current clients that showed six bor-

rowing countries enjoying a 1980 per capita income over the trigger.

That has now started active discus-

That has now started active discussion of "graduation" for: Oman (\$4,380); Trinidad and Tobago (\$4,370); Cyprus (\$3,560); Bahamas (\$3,300); Barbados (\$3,040); and Uruguay (\$2,820). Yugoslavia is on the edge, at \$2,620 per capita.

Six other countries - Argenti-

na, Portugal, Romania, Chile, Mexico and Brazil — have per cap-ita incomes over \$2,000, a status Mr. Stern said means that their

loan programs will not expand

The policy statement adopted at the Jan. 26 meeting said that "graduation should be a flexible

and fair process," taking into ac-

count special circumstances as they arise. The normal time for

moving a country entirely off the

bank's rolls is five years after it

The original benchmark of \$1,000 in 1970 prices was established in 1973. The \$2,650 is based on the bank's calculations of inflation and exchange rate impact. Mr. Stern said there had been considerable disconsiderable disc

able discussion and some disagree-

ment at the meeting on whether to

lower the figure in accord with U.S. wishes.

France Raises Price

To Buy 51% of Matra

PARIS - The French govern-

ment will raise its compensation for shareholders in Matra when it

nationalizes the company, to 1,800

francs per share from 1,215, com-

The government will go ahead with its plan to take a 25.5 percent stake in Matra, which will then be raised to 51 percent by the government subscribing to an increase in

the company's capital, the sources

May 1, 1982

reaches the benchmark.

Stern said.

But he conceded that because

tors at a meeting Jan. 26.

that happens, we would probably join the Communist bloc."

Reminded that he was speaking for the

change. There would be no benefit for Japan

to remain a member of the free world. If

record, Mr. Wakasugi added:

"There is nothing strange about such a comment. I don't believe there will be an end to trade with Europe and the United States. For Europe and the United States to take such an action would go down in histo-ry as one of the great blunders of all time. But if it did happen, there would be no other way for Japan to live [except to join the mmnist blocL"

'Repulsion' Against Charges

No Japanese government official has ever before suggested that Japan might join the Communist bloc under any circumstance— and Mr. Wakasugi emphasized he was speaking of a theoretical situation he did not expect to occur. His comments, however, underscored what he himself at another point in the news conference called "repul-sion" in Japan against charges being made against it, especially by the United States. Mr. Wakasugi said Japan felt that among criticisms made of it by the United States

and Western Europe were statements that were "outrageous," others that were based upon misunderstanding, and still others that constituted "insults." Before making the comment about join-

N.Y. Savings Bank Offering Cars

In Place of Interest on Accounts

NEW YORK - A unique approach to aiding the troubled auto.

housing and savings industries was announced Tuesday by Dry Dock Savings Bank in New York: Using the interest on savings accounts to lease U.S.-made cars and investing the remaining de-

Under the plan, a customer would deposit between \$17,500 and

After three years, the customer would get the original deposit

back. Bank officials said their leasing fees are 10 percent below

those in the open market and in all cases would cost customers

less over three years than purchasing the same vehicle with bank financing, paying off the loan and selling the used car.

The program is being made available nationwide. Bank Chairman Robert H. Steele said he will consider it successful if 1,000

contracts are signed. At an average of \$30,000 per account, that

would mean new deposits of \$30 million. One-third of that would

go to finance the cars and two-thirds would go into home mort-

gages at 16 percent.

He said that if the new program is a success, the bank will look at the possibility of leasing yachts and executive jets.

U.S. Is Expected to Rescue

Savings Bank With Merger

U.S. history, the Federal Depos

it Insurance Corp. this weekend

will merge the troubled New York

Bank for Savings into the Buffalo

Savings Bank, according to bank-

The merger will add \$3.4 billion

in assets to Buffalo Savings, which will make it the biggest U.S. sav-

ings bank with assets of about \$9 billion — \$1.6 billion more than

the assets of the Philadelphia Sav-

Savings had \$3 billion in assets

and ranked as the state's sixth-

gap between the rates it has had to

pay for its deposits and the yield on its assets has caused the Bank

for Savings, the state's fourth-larg-

est and oldest savings bank, to ex-

sold today, far below their book value of \$3.4 billion.

Bank for Savings reported an operating loss of \$34.7 million, which reduced its surplus funds to \$37.3

million, barely enough to get it

through the current quarter.

Banking sources said they did
not know how much the rescue of

the Bank for Savings would cost the FDIC, the federal agency that

insures deposits in commercial and

savings banks, but they predicted

that it would be at least several

The federal agency estimates that subsidies to effect mergers have cost it more than \$1 billion

since mid-1981, or about three

times the total of such costs over

hundred million dollars.

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Outstanding drawn Bonds:

40002 to 40006 incl. Luxembourg, March 24, 1982. In the fourth quarter of 1981,

Because of the low yield on these loans and investments, sources said Tuesday, the bank's assets could fetch less than \$2.4 billion if

perience large losses.

ing Fund Society, currently No.1.

ing sources.

New York Times Service

But a large part of these costs

NEW YORK — To avert what are made up by increased premi-

would be the biggest bank failure ums that banks must pay the fed-

\$53,500 in Dry Dock for three years. In place of interest, the

customer would have the use of a new car, ranging from a Chevro-let Chevette for the smaller deposit to a Cadillac Seville.

posits in mortgages.

ing the Communist bloc, Mr. Wakasugi was asked if protectionist measures that might be taken against Japan by the United States and Western Europe would induce Japan to start exporting weapons. As a political policy, Japan bans exports of all weapons made

He responded by pointing to the fact that Japan pays for its oil and natural resources imports by its trade surpluses with advanced industrialized countries.

"Without this balance, the Japanese econ-omy would contract, living standards would be reduced and, to survive, we would have to increase our transactions with Commu-nist countries. As for exporting weapons, we wouldn't want to do it, but, depending upon the extent of the damage [suffered from U.S. and European protectionism], there would be voices advocating that," he said.

Mr. Wakasugi then went on to cite what he called "extreme" threats he said were being made by some West Europeans and Americans to break off trade with Japan and made his comments about joining the Communist bloc.

Despite his unprecedented statements. Mr. Wakasugi's overall presentation stressed the positive, not the negative.
He said that Japan had agreed to continue first year levels of voluntary curbs on Japanese passenger car exports to both West Germany and Belgium for the next 12 months, and indicated that the limit on car exports to the United States for the next 12

months would remain at the levels of the last 12 months. Mr. Wakasugi also revealed that Japan would announce sometime in May what he called "comprehensive measures" on opening up its market.

The May announcement, by itself, "won't be opening up a treasure box ... But at least it will mark progress ... And we will not stop there. More will be done." he said.

Cabinet efforts to compile the measures for announcement in May, he said, would begin Tuesday when ministers in charge of economic affairs convene to hear reports from Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi, now in the United States, and from a ruling Liberal Democratic Party mission, now in

In the May package, "I would at least ex-pect that a [liberalization] direction will be fixed for some items" in agricultural imports on which Japan still maintains import quotas, Mr. Wakasugi declared.

As a further step towards opening Japan's markets, Mr. Wakasugi said an international economic affairs committee of a MITI advisory council had been commissioned to recommend within six months steps to reform "Japan's economic and industrial structure" so as to eliminate causes for frictions with Japan's major trading partners. In a highly unusual move, foreigners will be invited to present complaints directly to the committee, he said.

Prices on Wall Street Ease After 4-Day, 30-Point Rally

From Agency Dispatches
NEW YORK — Profit taking pushed prices lower Wednesday on the New York Stock Exchange,

ending a four day rally.

The Dow Jones industrial average moved in a narrow range all day and closed off 3.33 points at 823.34. Declines led advances, 770 to 650, as volume slumped to 49 million shares from 67.13 million

"The market was in need of a pullback to refresh itself after the 30-point jump in the D-J average," said Hildegarde Zagorski of Bache Group Inc. She expects the market to resume its rally Thursday.

Contributing to the decline was Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan's statement that the fiscal 1983 federal budget deficit will proba-bly be greater than the \$91.5 billion forecast by the administra-

Analysts expect the market to continue in an uptrend to about the 840 to 850 level on the Dow Jones average, but note that the rally is primarily technical.

Some investors were encouraged that Chemical Bank, Bankers Trust and Marine Midland Bank on Tuesday lowered the rate they charge brokers for loans. And on of St. Louis cut its prime rate to 16 percent from 16%, the prevailing rate at major banks, and Mr. Re-

However, expectations of poor first quarter corporate earnings and high budget deficits will prob-ably force the market back down again next month, analysts said.

Heavy institutional trading continue to affect the market as portfolio managers switched positions in various stocks prior to issuing their end of the quarter reports. Technology stocks suffered from such trading as institutions sold off their positions in those issues,

which fell into disfavor following a string of lower earnings forecasts.
In corporate news, International Business Machines introduced a more powerful version of its System 38 computer that holds twice the maximum main storage capacity of other System 38 models. IBM also said it was cutting the price, up to 19.5 percent, of its previous top-of-the-line System 38

The big three U.S. automakers all announced that sales in the March 14 to March 20 fell sharply from the year ago levels for the lowest daily sales rate for mid-March since 1975. General Mo-tors' sales tumbled 48.7 percent. Ford's were off 29.6 percent, and Chrysler's were down 34.8 percent. although the company noted that it increased its share of the domestic car market by 1.5 points to 11.6 percent.

Ford Motor President Donald E. Petersen said the second quarter

gan said interest rates will fall by mid-summer below current levels. will be "a very tough one to get

TOKYO - The Finance Ministry is taking steps to restrain capital outflows to prevent a further depreciation of the yen against the

In effect, the commercial banking

system, which constitutes the bulk of deposits insured by the FDIC, is

underwriting the mergers of the failing savings banks.

Only six months ago — before bidding aggressively to take over failing thrift institutions — Buffalo U.S. dollar, securities sources said Wednesday. The Finance Ministry told leading securities firms that the ceiling

largest savings bank.
Last December, it took over Union Dime Savings Bank in New York City, with \$1.5 billion in asfor the issue of Samurai bonds (issues by foreign borrowers floated in the domestic market) raised to sets, and, in January, it acquired Western New York Savings Bank 70 billion yen a month from this month, will be lowered again to 50 billion yen a month in May, they in Buffalo, with assets of \$1 bilsaid. The ceiling may be further lowered in June, they added. All the troubled institutions ac-quired by Buffalo Savings were victims of high interest rates. The

The ministry will also lower substantially the ceiling on yen syndi-cated loans supplied by Japanese banks to overseas borrowers in the

Japan Seen Moving to Curb Capital Outflow April-September period from the 350 billion yen in the six months ending this month, but the amount

is not known, the sources said.
The ministry has also postponed permission for Japanese banks and securities firms to sell in Japan commercial paper and certificates of deposits issued overseas, origi-nally planned to start next month, the sources said.

It has requested insurance companies and other large investors to restrain investment in overseas securities, particularly U.S. goverrunent bonds, they added.

If the yen weakens much more, and causes price increases in Ja-pan, it is possible the ministry may invoke emergency powers to con-trol capital transactions under the

new foreign exchange control law, they added. Ministry officials declined to comment on the report.

The governor of the Bank of Japan, Haruo Maekawa, also voiced concern of the yen's slide against the dollar. He said Wednesday that Japanese economic funda-mentals have been deteriorating since last year, causing the yen to

He said that while prices have continued stable, a slowdown in exports, reflecting a pause in the world economy, has adversely affected the outlook for Japan's current account, where the surplus in fiscal 1982 is likely to be substantially below the government's projection in December of \$10 billion.

U.S. Rejects 'Reciprocity' In Trade Bill **But Brock Supports**

Equal Market Access By Hobart Rowen

Washington Past Service
WASHINGTON — The Reagan
administration agreed Wednesday
for the first time to support new trade negotiating authority em-bodying the concept that U.S. companies need to be assured "market access" equal to that given foreign companies in the U.S

Trade Ambassador William E. Brock, in outlining the policy, made clear that the administration would reject so-called "reciprocity" language that would require the United States to retaliate automatically against countries that throw up difficult barriers against U.S. exports.

Instead, Mr. Brock assured Sen. Bill Bradley, a New Jersey Demo-crat, that the administration would pursue market access "as a negotiating" objective, and always "with-in the framework of GATT" — the 87-nation General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs.

Mr. Brock said the administra-

Mr. Brock said the administra-tion would not endorse reciprocity language that would "mandate" a retaliatory step by President Reagan against either a specific country, or to force equality in a particular trade sector or product.

'Severe Handicap'

"Any bill that would mandate action on that sole ground would be a severe handicap — I would worry about creating [this] new kind of action," Mr. Brock said." He later told reporters that the administration would seek "omribus" language that would draw from the "positive approach" of scores of restrictive trade bills that have been introduced in Congress.

Many U.S. trading partners, as well as free-trade advocates here. have feared that "reciprocity" as broadly advocated by critics of Japan on Capitol Hill would be a back-door route to outright protectionism that not only would be counter-productive but also would violate the basic U.S. commitment to GATT and to multi-lateral

trade principles.
But Mr. Brock's announcement. before the Senate Finance Subcommittee on Trade, was at least a partial victory for those "reciprocity" advocates who had been insist-ing that Japan and some West European countries had devised sub-"non-tariff barriers" that are working unfairly against U.S. companies, and must in some way be countered.

tion, Mr. Brock reiterated that "it must be absolutely consistent with current obligations under the GATT and other international

Mr. Brock also indicated that an administration-backed bill would include enforcement authority to cover exports of services, and that he also wants new authority for the president to modify the tariff structure governing high-technology items. He did not mention Japan - but part of the administra-tion's current dialogue with Japan relates to forcing an entry of U.S. high-tech items into the protected Japanese market. Commerce Secretary Malcolm

Baldrige, who reportedly had been more of a hawk than Mr. Brock on the reciprocity issue, on Wednes-day supported Mr. Brock's posi-

Subcomittee chairman John C. Danforth, a Republican from Missouri and a strong backer of reciprocity legislation, said that on the basis of what he had heard, compromise language could be worked out "in less than an hour."

All of these Securities have been offered outside the United States.



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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

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Singapore Builds Computer Services To Become Asia's Software Center

United Press International
SINGAPORE — The campaign to computerize Singapore has started. This small island state with few natural resources has joined the computer revolution with an eye to becoming

Twenty computer service companies, six computer manufacturing companies, and 91 school computer clubs with more than 5,000

the brain center of Asia.

members have been set up in two years.
"We have a fair luxury of time to develop because we are ahead of the other countries in the region," said Wee Tew Lim, vice president of the Singapore Computer Society.

Mr. Wee said that while Japan had the advantage in hardware development. Singapore was in a better position to provide computer software services because the Japanese have difficulty communicating with the Englishspeaking world.

Brain Service Center

Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew says he believes Singapore's best chance for economic survival is to develop itself as "an information and brain service center" by the 1990s.

To boost the development of sophisticated computer industries and services, the government launched a \$47-million program to com-

puterize the civil service.

The National Computer Board, established. last year to guide the development of computer industries in Singapore, said computerization improved the productivity of the civil service and provided a large market for the industry. Three ministries already have had their computers installed and the target is to fully

Many computer firms, lured by substantial government incentives and eager for a share of the lucrative computer contracts, are setting up offices in Singapore.

The most attractive is the pioneer status

scheme which allows selected companies a 5to 10-year tax holiday," said Edmund Tham, an Economic Development Board officer.
"Only sufficiently sophisticated and special-ized companies offering services and products unavailable in Singapore are eligible," he said. Companies engaging in advanced research and development also can deduct double the leaf Pages

Jac Table

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J. In Market Line

amount they spend for tax purposes.

The U.S. home computer firm, Apple Computer, started a \$50 million expansion program early this year only seven months after the company began operations in Singapore. However, many companies eager to compu-terize find they cannot get the trained people

to man the systems.
In 1980, Singapore had only 850 computer professionals including programmers, systems analysts and data processing managers. The Economic Development Board projects that between 5,800 and 7,800 such personnel will be needed by 1990 if the national computerization programmers and projects that the needed by 1990 if the national computerization programmers and the national computerization programmers.

tion program is to work. The government, in an effort to fill the demand, last year introduced computer science courses in schools, and two specialist institutions were set up to train computer profession-

It will be a year, however, before the stu-dents graduate and another six months before they gain the necessary practical experience.

Thus, trained computer professionals are some of the most sought after people in Singapore. "Employers are poaching staff from each other by offering highly unrealistic salaries," an employer said. It is not unusual for a firm to double the salary of a needed computer expert to lure him away.

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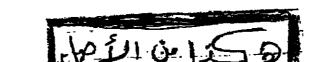
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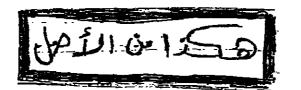
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Big Deficits May Hold Key to Reagan's Plans

By Leonard Silk

New York Times Service NEW YORK - President Reagan still is holding out against a budget compromise with the Democratic and Republican leaders of Congress that would shrink the huge deficits expected in the next three years and be-

Following the fiscal 1982 deficit of \$111 billion, originally projected to be only \$45 billion, the administration is now budgeting for deficits it says would total more than \$240 billion in fiscal 1983, 1984 and 1985.

But projections by the Congressional Budget Office and the Federal Reserve Bank of New York indicate that those deficits could total more than \$500 billion — a 50 percent increase in the trillion-dollar deficit accumulated over the preceding two centu-ries. The prospect of these huge deficits is creating anxiety in financial markets.

Ironically, the president and his aides are moving to support a constitutional amend-ment prohibiting budget deficits. Is this a purely political ploy designed to embarrass the Democrats and divert criticism from the administration, or does the president really mean it?

All the evidence is that he means it. That impression was deepened in Atlanta last week by the statements of such leading Reagan advisers as Norman Ture, underse retary of the Treasury for fiscal policy; Beryl W. Sprinkel, undersecretary of the Treasury for monetary affairs; Murray L. Weidenbaum, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers and Milton Friedman, Mr.

Reagan's top outside economic adviser. These monetarists insisted that they had found true harmony with the supply-siders and agree that delicits can be tolerated as long as the money supply is held to a slow rate of growth to take care of inflation

Mr. Sprinkel told the conference that "not only are supply-side and monetarist policies compatible, it is essential that they go to-

Cutting taxes, especially with a constitutional amendment prohibiting budget defi-cits, would force a shrinkage of government; that has now become the core of the Reagan ideology. Even without a constitutional

NEWS ANALYSIS

amendment, Mr. Reagan's tax cuts have put intense pressure on government outlays, at

least in the social area In holding to this line, Mr. Reagan appears to be isolating himself from those of his advisers such as David A. Stockman, director of the Office of Management and Budget, who have been pressing to scale down the deficits by agreeing to take back some of the big tax cuts enacted in 1981 or to

trim the military budget.

The Other Side He absented himself last week from a meeting of his economic policy council, headed by George P. Shultz, president of Bechtel and secretary of the Treasury under President Richard M. Nixon. At that meeting, Mr. Reagan would have heard criticism of his budget policy from advisers such as Paul W. McCracken of the University of Michigan, who headed Mr. Nixon's Council

of Economic Advisers. Until now the majority of professional economists, conservative and liberal, have opposed the balanced budget constitutional amendment on the ground that, in times of recession and high unemployment, an effort

to balance the budget by raising taxes or cut-ting spending would deepen the slump. Mr. Weidenbaum, who had campaigned inside the administration for measures to cut the budget deficits, told the Atlanta conference that "the likelihood of large deficits for the next few years has given renewed impetus to the drive to amend the Constitution to require a balanced budget and-or to prevent federal expenditures from taking a ris-

ing share of gross national product."
"Frankly, I find it more difficult to argue against the urgency of this approach than I did a year ago when I supported the interest in a constitutional amendment as primarily a form of contingency planning. The federal government's ability to control its fiscal ap-petite is not especially awesome, and some new tools may well be required."

Shifting the Blame

For the Republicans, the constitutional amendment could be a way of putting the political onus for huge deficits on the Demo-

For, if the Democrats listen to their own economist advisers, they would have to oppose it. Gardner Ackley of the University of Michigan, the current president of the Amer-ican Economic Association, who served as chairman of the CEA under President Lyn-don B. Johnson, told the House Budget Committee last week that there could be no doubt that such a prohibition would be "ex-tremely awkward were it now in effect, perhaps compelling actions that would have se-

rious consequences for the economic welfare of the American people, and even for our international position."

Yet Mr. Ackley, like Mr. Weidenbaum, observed that unless something were done to eliminate the current prospect of huge and continuously increasing deficits, "the politi-cal pressures for a constitutional prohibition

of deficits are likely to become irresistible."

Is Mr. Reagan's grand ideological design now falling into place? Is he turning the huge deficits his policies have produced into the key strategem for achieving the Reagan revolution?

French Franc, Dollar Gain in Late Rallies **Bonn Backs**

5-Year Plan On Energy

Halley Service

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- The West German Cabinet Wednesday approved a five-year, 12.8 billion Deutsche mark energy research program that raises spending on nuclear projects but also makes more money available for alternative energy research, Technology Minister Andreas von Bülow said.

More than half the funds for the program, which covers the period until 1985, are for nuclear re-

search, he told a press conference. This includes a fast-breeder reactor being built with Dutch and Belgian help at Kalkar in northern Germany, continuation of the high-temperature reactor program and further work on the recycling

and disposal of nuclear waste. Mr. von Bülow said that 7.2 billion DM would be spent on nucle-

About 800 million DM will be spent on research into wind, solar and geothermal energy, and a similar sum on research into more efficient ways of using existing energy

The fastest growing part of the budget was for coal-refining schemes. Increased oil prices have forced industry to look at ways of producing oil and gas from coal. Mr. Von Bülow said research on

this would cost 835 million DM in 1985, nine times last year's spend-

The budget through 1985 is nearly double the 6.7 billion DM spent in the four years from 1977

Prices Fall 0.2% In West Germany

WIEŞBADEN, West Germany — The country's wholesale price index fell 0.2 percent in February, sharply down from a 1.8-percent rise in January, the Federal Statis-tics Office said Wednesday. At 132.1, the index, base 1976.

was 8.4 percent higher than in February, 1981. The index had registered a 10-percent year-on-year

gain in January.

The office also reported that the country's import price index rose 0.7 percent in February to stand 4.6 percent higher than a year earlier - its lowest year-on-year rise since February, 1979. LONDON - The dollar and

French franc staged rallies toward the end of trading here Wednes-day, buoyed by short-covering by U.S. banks after an upturn in Eurodollar rates and French franc Eurorates, dealers said. The dollar rose from an opening

low of 2.3761 Deutsche marks to close at 2.3845 DM, unchanged from Tuesday.

The French franc, which fell to

its European Monetary System floor of 2.6205 to the mark at midafternoon, recovered in later dealings. It closed at 6.2030 to the dollar, compared with Tuesday's 6.2535 close.

Eurodollar deposit rates, which had earlier fallen up to 3/16 point from Tuesday's close, firmed in late dealings to close little changed for the day, dealers said.

In New York, the franc held its European gains, trading at 6.2050 to the dollar. The dollar was firmer against most currencies, trading at 2.3865 DM.

The belief that the recent drop in the U.S. federal funds rate below 14 percent will not last, especially given predictions for a surge in money supply in April, also helped push Eurodollar rates back

Dealer calculations put the Deutsche mark at the top of the FMS, 2.24 percent above the bottom-ranked Belgian franc and 2.19 percent above the French franc.

Dealers said the rise in French franc Eurorates made short French franc positions too expensive to maintain, and prompted operators to cover those positions.

They noted that trading was volatile as speculation about a possible devaluation of the franc continued to exert pressure on the cur-

Dealers said that the market continues to expect a devaluation in coming months, although such a move is not thought to be immi-

With French franc Eurorates sharply higher, the Belgian franc came under increased pressures because Beigian franc Eurorates remained unchanged, dealers said. The Belgian franc closed at

2 Flee E. Germany in Boat

United Press Inte LUEBECK, West Germany Two young East Germans escaped Tuesday to West Germany in a 12-hour ordeal on a collapsible boat in the Baltic, West German border

44.95 to the dollar, compared with newed labor unrest in Belgium

Thesday's 44.93.

The Belgian franc may have weakened in anticipation of Thursday's ministerial meeting between the Belgian National Bank was not Belgium and Luxembourg, dealers said. Luxembourg is seeking changes in the two countries' monetary union, official sources in Brussels said earlier this week.

seen to be particularly active in the foreign exchange market. The franc made a minor recovery late in the session on a medium sized order from the United States, they Talk of the possibility of re-

Russians Make Swiss Loans Pledging Gold as Collateral

ZURICH — The Soviet Union is spokesman said. putting up gold as collateral to obtain hard currency credits from Western banks, Swiss bankers said Wednesday.
The bankers said that 200 to 300

tons of Soviet gold is involved but payments to the West. that the exact amount is unknown. They described as "totally exaggerated" a rumor on the New York

gold market that Moscow has put up as much as 1,000 tons of its gold in collateral for Western cred-"Even half that amount is very unlikely," said one top Swiss bank-

er specializing in gold transactions. Credits for the Soviet Union against gold as collateral are being provided both by Swiss banks and the Bank for International Settlements in Basel, the bankers said.

Spokesmen at the BIS, the socalled central bankers central bank, denied all knowledge of any

They acknowledged, however, that BIS regulations permit the institution to provide credit against collateral to central banks even if they do not - as in the case of Moscow - belong to the BIS.

"Even if the report were true, we would be unable to make any com-ment because of the confidential

nature of BIS business," one

Bankers said the Soviet Union is seeking large amounts of hard currency both to purchase grain and to assist East European countries. especially Poland, in meeting debt

Large sales of gold by Moscow helped push down gold prices re-

cently, they said.

The Russians, by putting up gold as collateral for credit, can avoid selling even more, which would further depress prices, the

bar kers said. They said it also appears that Moscow has had some difficulty in the delivery of gold to Western markets.

S. African Output Off

PARIS (Reuters) — South Afri-can gold production fell to 722 tons in 1981 from 740 the previous year, South African Minerals Bureau statistics show.

Arthur Dykes of the South African Embassy here, who presented the figures Wednesday, said that production should rise to 737 tons this year. South African gold sales in 1981 were worth 8.6 billion rand (\$8.95 billion) compared with 10.4 billion rand in 1980, he said.

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Financière CSFB Picks **Hennessy for Top Post**

'We're in competition with all

other investment bankers in the

world, and dealing with a very vol-atile market has been one of the

real marks of success," he said.

Mr. Hennessy, 45, after being associated with Citibank and Ar-

thur D. Little, went to the U.S. Treasury Department in 1970, first

as a deputy assistant secretary and

then as an assistant secretary. He

ioined First Boston in 1974 and

most recently has been a managing

director and a member of its sev-

en-person executive committee,

with responsibility for corporate finance activities. Mr. Hennessy

now will also have the title of vice

chairman at First Boston.

From Agency Dispatches
LONDON — John M. Hennessy has been elected president and chief executive officer of Financière Credit Suisse-First Boston. an international holding company for a group of international banks

and financial services companies.

The company said he will be the first executive to hold the title on a permanent full-time basis because the increased size and scope of the company now requires it.

Consolidated shareholders' equity and reserves amounted to 251 million Swiss francs (\$104.4 million) at the end of last year. Earnings in 1981 totaled 52.9 mil-

lion Swiss francs.
Financière is owned by First
Boston Corp., the New York investment banking firm; Crédit
Suisse, a leading Swiss bank, several individuals, and a foundation. Its major unit is Credit Suisse First Boston, a leading investment and merchant banking company based in London, of which Mr. Hennessy will also be chief executive officer.

The title of chief executive officer had been held by Hans-Ulrich Doerig, who returns to Crédit Suisse in Zurich as a member of the management board. Mr. Doerig, Hans-Joerg Rudloff and Robert Strebel have been named deputy chairmen of CSFB — joining Jean Claude Tine who already held that title Michael von Clemm remains

chairman of CSFB. "One of the main things I'll be concerned with is how to posture ourselves with the integration of world capital markets," Mr. Hennessy said in a telephone interview.
"We also think there is a world market now for fee-based investment banking services, like merger and acquisition work and project financing. And we'll try to find related businesses in the financial services industry."

Mr. Hennessy said that investment bankers today must offer their clients financial alternatives in different parts of the world.

South Africa Sets **Business Tax Rise**

CAPE TOWN — South African Finance Minister Owen Horwood Wednesday announced tax in-creases of 553 million rand (\$530 million) to make up for the slide in the world gold price, but the mea-sures in the 1982-83 budget pro-posal did not raise taxes on cigarettes, alcohol or personal income.

The tax rate for non-mining companies was raised from 40 to 42 percent and a surcharge imposed on their tax bill was in-

creased from 5 to 10 percent. The basic tax rate for mining companies was not changed, but their tax surcharge was increased from 5 to 15 percent. Gold mines pay an average overall tax of 70

percent on their profit.

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	1981 1980
	In Million DM
Balance Sheet Total	3,795 2,718
Due from Banks	1,332 1,010
Lue from Customers	2,062 1,522
Volume of Credit	2,831 1,995
Securities	118 90
Capital Funds	125 94



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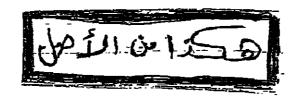
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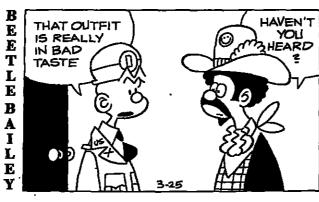








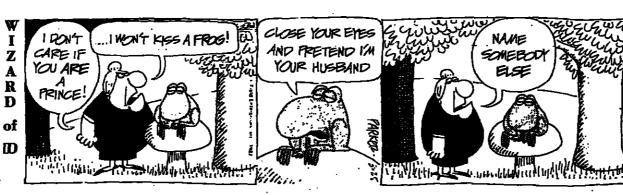
















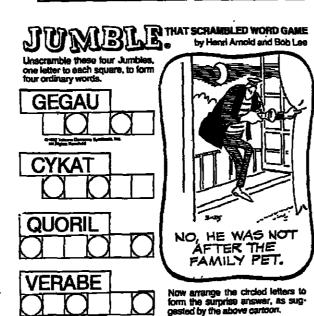






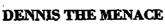






Answer THE Jumbles: REBEL GAVEL STUDIO RABBIT Answer: What they said the dynamiters' annual shindig was—A REAL BLAST

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GUESS WHAT! MIZ MUNGER WAS SICK TODAY SO WE HAD A STEP TEACHER!

BOOKS

H.D. The Life and Work of an American Poet

By Janice S. Robinson. 490 pp. \$17.95. Houghton Mifflin, 2 Park St., Boston, Mass. 02107.

Reviewed by Hugh Kenner

NOT a biography, no, "a biographically illuminated study of H.D.'s poetry: a long book spun from the poems plus a few facts. The nonliterary facts, with one exception, are well known. The exception is star-

tling. Here's the plot:
1. In a Philadelphia suburb, Hilda Doolittle, 19, of academic and Moravian family, finds herself engaged to Ezra Pound, 20.

2. The off-and-on engagement draws her (1911, age 25) to London, where Pound launches her as the Imagist poet "H.D." but then turns round and marries Dorothy Shakespear. H.D. (27) marries Richard Aldington (21), an Englishman with literary talents more striking then than

DOW 3. Her marriage founders; yet in March, 1919, 11 months after the war had shipped Aldington to France, she bears a daughter. Her husband

threatens big blue policemen if the child is registered as his, so vague stories are cobbied up. But

4. Are you ready for this? Enter, a little previously, D.H. Lawrence. And, quite literally, H.D. was Lady Chatterley, Richard Aldington the gutless Sir Clifford, D.H. of course the potent gamekeeper. the potent gamekeeper.

5. Exit Lawrence; exit just about everybody. And as once before when menfolk failed her, H.D. takes up with a woman: the heiress Winifred Ellerman, known as "Bryher," whose wish was to have been a man. Together they bring up Perdita, while H.D. writes and rewrites novelizations of the past. The relationship lasts till

6. In 1933 H.D. commences analysis with Frend himself. ("Bisexual," is his diagnosis.) She finds peace, enjoys in the '40s a second poetic flowering, and dies in 1961, age 75.

Item 4 is the stunner. The rest has

long been common knowledge, thanks not only to biographers' diligence but to H.D.'s habit of telling and retelling her story with the names changed. Thus 1-2, the Pound Story, was the substance of "End to Torment" (published 1979) and of "HER/mione" (published 1981).

Again and again, too, she told her Lawrence story: in her novel "Bid Me to Live" and in much unpublished fiction; obliquely in her major poem
"Helen in Egypt." Lawrence also told
it several times (three versions of
"Lady Chatterley"; "The Man Who
Died"; more). But until Janice Robins son came along no one has read any of this correctly. Why? Because misdirecting readers and biographers was for decades the obsessive enterprise of Richard Aldington. For who would want to be fingered as Lady Chatterley's Loset?

Aldington's strategy was to take firm charge of how we should see D.H. Lawrence. This entailed writing four book-length essays; also discreet-ly tampering with all the Lawrence poems, essays, letters, novels — 18 volumes — that were published under his supervision ("Most of the volumes of Lawrence's work now in print have been altered by Aldington"). He was also of eager "service" to biographers, notable Harry T. Moore, and wrote a Lawrence biography of his own ("Por-trait of a Genius, But . . "). He spread the word that D.H.L. was im-potent; he suggested misleading origi-nals for the Chatterleys; as far as he could be expunged his ex-wife from the Lawrence Story completely.

H.D. for her part never divulged Perdita's paternity, even to Perdita, one reason Robinson's book is so iong. Whole chapters sift and resift circumstantial evidence, much of it embedded in works of imagination.

Let's instead assume, as she couldn't, that the facts are established. What have we? We have an in-tense and highly original but limited poet, whose chief work is the pseudo-Greek "Imagism" of the time of

Solution to Previous Puzzle

disentanglement from Pound (1913-18) and the "Helen in Egypt" sequence (1951-54, published 1961) which by Robinson's reading is the consummate retelling and distancing of her sole theme, the story of her life.

If she is Helen, Pound is Menelaus; Aldington is Paris who snatched Helen away; the Fall of Troy is the fate of that marriage; Lawrence is Achilles. Thus her tryst with Lawrence had been in Cornwall beside the sea, and

But what could Paris know of the sea, its beat and long reverberation, its booming and delicate echo,

its ripple that spells a charm on the sand, the rock-lichen, the sea-moss, the sand . . . ?

a memory forgotten.

only Achilles could break his heart and the world for a token,

If behind such lines we glimpse Aldington's bank-clerkly demeanor and Lawrence's satyr-like intensity, no harm. But from end to end of her book Robinson encourages us to look upon any book we come on as a chal-lenge to decode. "Each poem," she says, "is a prolonged metaphor, in which actions on the part of deities, nymphs, heroes, or Nature herself are symbolic of the actions and events taking place in the life of H.D.'s circle of poets. Through myth or allegory, H.D. tells the story of her own life."

And not only H.D. Pound, Aldingon and H.D. were once in Venice Then a Venice-passage in an early Pound Canto must be "written of H.D.," its "had my rolls for break-fast" a bawdy pun. Nonsense; the lines address Robert Browning's shade. Their girl ("young too young") alludes to an event in "Sordello" and is anyone but H.D. (less than a year Pound's junior). And their rolls are edible rolls.

"Sometimes," Pound would say, "frawgs is frawgs." And (one afternoon in Washington, to a Hindu visitor who had requested a "meaning"):
"That goddamn squirrel over there is that goddamn squirrel over there; it does NOT rep-re-sent anything ELSE"

If, as Janice Robinson complains, H.D. has not been overwhelmingly present in other accounts of the period, that is in part because of her limitations. Having acknowledged the stark originality of her 1913 Imagism, one gets put off by a certain difficulty in remembering one poem from another. What we've needed, it now appears, is better knowledge of the un-derlying events; then we'd know that the hard sand of "Hermes" is a setting for her relation to the tricksy Pound, while other sands pertain to the Cornish coast she shared with Lawrence.

Grant that, though, and if you've granted Robinson a tool she needs for reconstructing the life, you've also surrendered much of the poetic status she'd like you to grant H.D., since you've agreed that to read the poems you need to know what they'll say be fore you start. Unless you are cheerfully complacent about poems as encoded autobiography, that is damag-

There's no doubt that H.D.'s novels, published and unpublished, are that; obsessive high-keyed retellings, names permuted. Judging from quoted sam-ples, I'm content to see the rest left unpublished. The poems, though: it cheapens "Sea Iris" to be told that "she speaks directly about how it feels to be characterized by her fellow poets as 'on the prowl' (in a characteristic Imagist wordplay, the 'prow' is contextually related to the 'prowl.'"

"On the prow" is not H.D.'s phrase but her exegete's. H.D. said to Sea

You are painted blue, painted like a fresh prow . . .

And "wordplay" was not a characteristic of Imagism. No, better trust her straight talk at its best:

so you may say, "Greek flower, Greek ecstasy reclaims forever

intricate song's lost measure."

Hugh Kenner is the author of "The Pound Era" and many other studies of 20th-century English and American literature. He wrote this review for The Washington Post's Book World.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

O^N the diagramed deal, South had to bide his time when East opened with one club, but came to life with a jump to three no-trump when his partner reopened with a double. The partnership had missed the 5-3

spade fit in which game would have been relatively easy, with the cards lying favorably. South had a condiderable problem when a heart was led. He held up the heart ace until the third round, and then faced the problem of developing spades.

If West was able to gain the lead to

cash his remaining heart, the contract would fail, for the defenders were sure to take two spade tricks. South felt sure from the bidding that the spade ace was on his right and it was very likely that the queen was with the ace. If West held the jack, it could be neu-

At the fourth trick, South led the spade ten from the dummy. If East had played low, he would have played the king and continued the suit, hop-ing for the best. As it was, East tried to confuse the issue by playing the queen, but South was ready for that play and followed low.

It did not matter what East re-turned. He shifted to a diamond and South won in dummy and played another spade. East put up the ace and

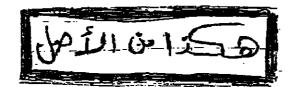
played another diamond, which South won in his hand. Then he could cash the spade king, reach dummy in dia-monds and claim the contract with the help of the established spades.

The secret of success for South was to make sure that his spade king captured East's seven whenever that card was played.

NORTH(D) **4**109432 ♥A953 ♦KJ6 ₽Q EAST ♦AQ7 VK52 **VQJ107** O 10832 **\$**865 SOUTH **♦**K65 ♥86 OAQ54 ₽AĴ72 North and South The bidding; North Pass Dbl.

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Phil Mahre, With 3d-Place Finish, Ices World Cup Giant Slalom Title

SAN SICARIO, Italy — Phil Mahre of the United States Wednesday added the World Cup giant slalom ski title to the overall cup honors he had already secured. and denied Ingemar Stenmark of Sweden a fifth successive giant sla-

Mahre placed third in the final giant slalom of the 1981-1982 season to finish the winter with 105 points in the discipline.

Stepmark Fifth

Stenmark finished fifth in Wednesday's race, won by Pirmin Zurbriggen of Switzerland, and wound up with 101 giant slalom

Mahre, 24, had never won a World Cup title in an individual discipline before, although he has won the overall men's title for the

This year, he also leads in the slalom standings with one event to

Last year Mahre was the overall

MEN'S GIANT SLALOM .17 seconds. 2. Mart: Girardelli, Luxembourg 2:43.03. 3. Phil Mahre, U.S.A., 2:43.15. Hone Eng. Austria, 2:44.15. 5. ingernar Stenenark, Swadon, 2:44.14. 6. Jöel Gaspaz, Switzerland, 2:44.23. 7. Hubert Stratz, Austria, 2:44.25. 9. Andreus Luethy, Switzerland, 2:44.46. 9. Andreus Werssel, Liechtenstein, 2:44.47 10. Steve Mahre, United States, 2:44.68.

ind the

cup winner and placed third in the giant slalom ratings. But with two titles already under his belt this season, he is well set to take home three World Cups.

Wednesday's race took place in perfect conditions, with sunshine and blue sky, but the 1,260-meter (about 4,150 feet) track was icy

Zurbriggen, leader after the first leg held on to win his first cup race ever in a total time of 2:42.37 aliead of Marc Giradelli of Luxembourg, who clocked 2:43.05.

The course turned a lot in the

first heat and was pretty icy around the bottom gates." said Zurbriggen, 19. The second run was much

straighter and quicker, but I was really relaxed and didn't make a single mistake."
Mahre skied cautiously to finish

third in 2:43.15. Hans Enn of Austria took fourth place in 2:44.15, one one-hundredth of a second faster than Stenmark, who put in the fastest second run after a disappointing first leg.

To have defeated Mahre, the

- who had won the giant slalom title six times in the previ-ous seven seasons — needed to finish in the top three in Wednesday's

Mahre was not satisfied with having finished third in the final giant slalom of the cup season.

Overall World Cup Star 1. Phil Mohre, 304 point. rzei, 120.

"I always want to win," he said. "but I did not ski well on the bottom part of the track in the first

His twin brother, Steve, finished 10th in 2:44.68. The Mahre brothers came here with an impressive record. They

had won every race except one since World Cup competition returned to Europe earlier this The only other winner was Bo-

jan Krizaj of Yugoslavia — who finished 17th Wednesday. Mahre said he was not worried going into the race.

He has no chance in the giant

slalom," he said of Stenmark, "because he is not skiing well in that Afterward, he said he noticed Stenmark's disbelief after the first run — in which the Swede was

only lith. "He could not believe that the skiers ahead of him had been that fast. He did not think that was possible.

But Mahre conceded that Stenmark skies a better slalom. The World Cup slalom trophy will be decided Friday in the final slalom race of the season at Montgenevre

Close Race

Phil Mahre has an unbeatable 304 points in the overall men's cup standings and also heads the slalom standings with 115 points. Stenmark, second in the overall standings with 211, is close behind in the slalom at 110 - and could make a last ditch effort.

But Stenmark appeared discouraged and gloomy after losing the and may not recapture the concen-



Phil Mahre

... Two down, one to go.

tration needed to win on Friday.

Mahre said he would "take it easy" this summer.

Mahre said he would "take it easy" this summer.

Wash, will be finished."

The final World Cup races of easy" this summer. I'll stop skiing as soon as the vember, when the house I'm build-

the season continue Thursday with

Sun Belt, has used a 45-second

clock for three years and the coaches generally like it. "My thinking is as much as an athletic director as a coach. I think a 60-second clock might be the answer. It would allow you to be de-liberate without holding the ball for six or eight minutes."

It has been said that slowdown

or stall tactics give an inferior team a better chance of beating a talented team. Wooden disagrees. "A survey was made one season in games in which one team was a prohibitive favorite," he said.
They discovered that there were more upsets when the underdog team played its normal style than there were when the underdog

The big favorites usually win. The slowdown teams just cut down their margin of defeat."

used exaggerated ball-control tac-

Aching for Start of Finale in N.Y.

say the synthetic carpet is too hard and the balls are too soft. Others cite cold arenas and the continuous 12-week grind and re-sulting mental stress as reasons for the record number of injuries that

have dogged the women's professional tenuis tour this season "We're going to have to change the winter tour," Jerry Diamond, the executive director of the Women's Tennis Association, said earlier this week as the eight top finish ers on the circuit gathered for the draw for the \$300,000 championships at Madison Square Garden.

"We need to move to some outdoor tournaments in the winter and maybe have a rest week or

NEW YORK - Some players

"When a player plays on a carpet laid over a hard surface, the muscle gets two hits for every stop. That's OK for three to four weeks, but over the long haul it has to take its toll."

Three of the sport's top four players — Chris Evert Lloyd, Tracy Austin and Andrea Jaeger

Borg, in Return, Loses Exhibition Against Gerulaitis The Associated Press

COPENHAGEN - Bjorn Borg, returning to tennis after a five-month layoff, dropped a 6-2, 6-7, 6-2 exhibition match to Vitas Gerulaitis of the United States here Tuesday night.
The Swedish star lacked most of

the speed and solid ground play that once made him the world's top-ranked player. He also had problems with his serve, doublefaulting 11 times during the two-hour match, which was part of his training for a grand prix tourna-ment next month in Monte Carlo.

Gerulaitis slackened the pace in the second set in which Borg sur-vived seven match points, the last thanks to a Gerulaitis double-fault at 6-6 in the tie-breaker.

Borg admitted afterward that he

was far from tournament form but said, "My game proved to be not much worse than it was at the same time last year." He added he was surprised the match had not tired him - "that was what I had feared most."

Borg remained noncommittal about entering the French Open or Wimbledon, for which he would have to qualify. He has said he would wait until the last moment. hopeful of a move by Wimbledon officials to get him an exemption into the tournament. Unhappy at having to qualify because of his limited schedule, Borg declared, "It's a matter of principle."

were sidelined at different times during the winter with lower-body

Pros of the Women's Tennis Tour

Jaeger's stress fracture of the left pelvic bone forced her to withdraw from the championships, which were to begin Wednesday with four first-round singles matches.

Lindsay Beaven, the tour director, said that as many as 13 players had been forced out of action at some point on the winter circuit. They included Sylvia Hanika of West Germany and Mima Jausovec of Yugoslavia, who will meet in one of the opening matches of the double-elimination tourna-

Hanika pulled a groin muscle-practicing in a "cold indoor hall" in Los Angeles.

"I made a wrong step," she said. Jausovec, who finished third behind Martina Navratilova and Jaeger in tour points, said the presweeks on the Sporteze synthetic carpet had caused her groin strain. wish they would change the



well on it," she said.
"It sticks, there's no give. If you go the wrong way, it pulls on you." Lee Jackson, the tour referee. also believes that the surface has been a factor in the increased injuries. "Some weeks it's boards over ice," she said, referring to the base

surface, even though I'm playing

under the carpet. "Playing in those cold arenas, the thumping is unbelievable. For the young players, I don't know how they do it. Andrea's joints are still growing, and I think she's petrified that she's going to have a permanent injury.

According to Diamond the WTA prefers Sporteze to Supreme Court, the rubberized synthetic used primarily on the men's tour because it is faster.

"The court the men use is too slow," he said, "We've tried it, and it's had its share of problems, too." Beaven, a former player, anributes some problems to stress. "I think these injuries are purely mental," she said.

"I don't think it's the boards or "It's very depressing to play 12 weeks, and the pressures are so dif-

ferent. The players go on the court 900 percent tighter. They play at 9 in the morning, 12 at night, on one court, with no sunshine. "As soon as you get them into sunshine, they change into differ-ent creatures. Inside, they get in-

troverted, and it's a very stressful When you're happy, you don't

More Money

Anne Smith, who qualified for the event in singles and doubles (with Kathy Jordan), played in eight of the 11 winter tournaments. She escaped serious problems but acknowledged that many players had pushed themselves because you can make more money in these three months than you can in nine months on the outdoor tour. She has earned \$70,375 so far this

Navratilova, unbeaten in 24 singles matches this season, said that for playing indoors she wore sneakers with soles smoother than the traditional ribbed soles used for clay or grass courts.

"What hurts you more than any thing is not having any weeks off. said the defending champion, who has earned \$173,700 this year and drew Bettina Bunge in her opening

"Players don't want to miss anything, so they play every week when they really need to rest." Lloyd, a four-time winter champion, played only one circuit event this season. She lost the Oakland Calif., final to Jaeger, and then had to withdraw from last week's Boston stop with a leg injury and

College Basketball Shot Clock May Be Just a Matter of Time member of the rules committee, shot clock is one way of speeding same area. It gives defenses a bet-By Mal Florence

Los Anneles Times Service LOS ANGELES - The control game has taken control of college basketball this season. Although scores are lower, fan enthusiam is still high. But for how long?

Coaches, administrators and those close to the sport are concerned that the game's popularity may wane unless rules are changed. They differ, however, on what should be done. What has happened is that

spread-court offenses - holding the ball and waiting for the good percentage shot, or just holding it
— have taken some of the action out of college basketball and have

The subject is timely, since more than one of the remaining teams in the NCAA tournament emphasize

ball control. Some coaches say it's time forthe colleges to have a shot clock -not necessarily the National Basnot necessarily the National Bas-ketball Association's 24-second start their offense until they were and that's what makes it exciting." clock, but something. The idea isn't new. They've been talking about a shot clock for 30 years or longer, but the majority of coaches

have rejected it. Others say a shot clock would hurt college basketball, restructur-ing it as a secondary game to the pros and inhibiting strategy and tactics. They want to experiment with other measures. But the pro-and anti-clock people all agree that coach the zone."

UCLA coach, favors a 30-second clock that wouldn't be started until a team crosses the center line.

has proposed that courts be redesigned with an arc that would com-

coach, Los Angeles Laker general manager and an adviser to college coaches, doesn't believe the shot

Gene Bartow, a former UCLA coach whose Alabama-Birmingham team made it to the NCAA

with deliberate offenses would be at a disadvantage with a 30-second clock activated after the ball crosses the center line.

That study convinced me that a shot clock of some sort would be real good if it didn't bother Iba's

"I don't think you can legislate against a style of play. For exam-ple, I don't believe in outlawing

something should be done.

John Wooden, the retired fast-break basketball, but he op-

zone defenses, although I didn't Pimm, like Wooden, believes in

game much like the professional

"If you want to see a run-andshoot game, the NBA is the place to see it. But if you buy a ticket to a college game, you may see man-to-man and zone defenses, spread-court and fast-break offenses, fullcourt presses, a stall and small team against big teams. There are

coaches are now emulating to some degree, North Carolina's Dean Smith and his four-corner delay. "Success breeds success," he said. "Smith's affect on the game has been the same as [Michigan State Coach Jud Heathcote's with his 2-3 match-up zone defense."

"Once a team has penetrated the would be out of bounds — a turnover," he said. "What we're doing
is squashing the court down and
climinating the corners and a little
bit of the midcourt area. The deforce down't have to record out or fense doesn't have to spread out as far and won't get burned as much

NHL Standings

		w	Ľ.	r (61	F GA	Pts.
x-NY Islanders	50	15	- ,	357	229	109
NY Roopers	36	24	13	285	278	25
Philippiehia	36	29	9	302	294	81
Phisburgh	28	25	77	283	371	Ø
Washington	23	40	11	253	314	8
Adam	ns Di	visk				
z-Montreol	45	14	17	339	205	103
Basion	40	24	15	271	255	90
Buffalo .	34	23	15	277	240	67
Quebec	31	22	15	322	220	77
Hertford	21	36	16	245	317	9
CAMPSELI	L CO	NF E	RE	NCE		
Norv	is Di	ولعاد				
Alinnesota	33	21	20	378	245	36
Winnipeg	31	29	13	250	304	75
St.Louis	29	35	7	254	326	65
Chicago	77	36	11	308	337	46
Terente	19	39	14	281	351	54
. Detroit	18	44	12	250	376	4
Smyfi	he Di	wisi,				
x-Edimenten	44	17	14	339	281	102
Calgary	27	31	17	311	223	2)
Vancouver		33				
Los Angeles	23	35	15	265	327	é)
Colorada	17	46	11	220	224	45
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Total						
NLY. Islanders & W	ochin	gto	116	8. St	siter (21),
Bossy 4 (62), Bourn	æ 2	(25). N	lysir.	om (191;
Velich (91).						

SEE HERE - Los Angeles center Kareem Abdul-Jabbar regularly wears protective goggles, but their efficacy was never so transparently clear as Tuesday night in this homecourt encounter with Dallas center Kurt Nimphius. Abdul-Jabbar scored a game-high 32 points, but rookie Mark Aguirre hit a 24-foot three-pointer from the corner with seven seconds left to give the Mavericks a 118-116 victory, their first in the franchise's 10 meetings with the Lakers.

NBA Standings

hitington 32 34 493 / York 30 39 435 1 Central Division volutee 40 21 691 ota 33 34 493		Pacific Division					
٠	حمرع					Los Angeles 47 22 .68	
	indelphic v Jersey shington	W 53 47 34 31	L 15 19 34 34	,779 ,712 ,500 ,493	 5 19 !?%	Secritie	4
ź	/ York			.405	237>	New York 120, Cleveland 97 (Lucas 24,	Ŗ
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٠,	WES	TERN CONFE Midwest Civis W	ło= L	Pct.	ĢB	Houston 117, Utah 115 (Angione 31, Ha Griffith 39, Dantiey 33). Dallos 118. Los Angeles 116 (Agui	
	S. Add males	47	24	418	_	Digital Lief Fith Without 146 (With	11

press the playing area and help de-fenses combat spread-court of-Pete Newell, a former California

clock is the answer.

Mideast final, says some type of shot clock is essential if the game is to retain its popularity.
Wooden doesn't believe teams

"I was on the rules committee in the middle '60s," Wooden said. "We checked Hank Iba's-teams at-Oklahoma State. They always shot over the center line. Iba. as you know, was the foremost exponent of the ball-control style of play.

poses the clock. The spread offenses make it re-ally difficult to defense the 47-by-Jerry Pimm, Utah's coach and a 50-foot [half] court," he said. "The

up the game. But here are the pitfalls: If you go to a shot clock you must eliminate the zone. You'd have to accept responsibility as a coach and a member of the rules committee that you're creating a

"But let's face it. The college athletes aren't as skilled as the pros. So we become a secondary game to the NBA. In towns like Salt Lake, Los Angeles and Phoenix, where there are college and pro teams, the fans will see the pros play with great players and the colleges with lesser players.

The Arc

Pimm's alternative to the shot clock is a rear-boundary arc ex-tending 36 feet from the basket

and covering both sidelines. on backdoor lay-ups. You wouldn't have stalling tactics because you've got 10 people in the

		₩	. 1	T 01	- GA	Pb.
x-NY islanders					229	
NY Roopers	36	24	13	285	273	
Philodelphia	36	29	9	302	294	81
P)risburgh	28	25	77	281	311	
Washington	23	40	11	253	314	₩.
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z-Montreol	43	14	17	339	205	103
Basion	40	24	16	251	255	90
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Quebec					220	
Hartford	21	36	16	245	317	54
CAMPBEL				NCE		
Nort	is Di	ولعاد	10			
Alinnesota				378		26
Winnipeg	31	29	13	230	304	75
St.Louis	29	38	7	251	326	65
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Taronto					351	
Detroit				250	376	4
Smyl						
x-Edmonton				389		102
Calgary		31			223	27
Vancauver	25	33	16	256	272	46
	23	35	15	265	327	61
Colorado					224	45
(x-cilenched first pla				.)		
7000						

Lafleur Out Until Playoffs The Associated Press .

MONTREAL — Right wing Guy Lasteur has been sitted with a partial cast for his left foot and will be unavailable to the Montreal Canadiens until the playoffs begin, a spokesman for the National Hockey League club has an-nounced Lasleur has missed five games with the injury, suffered when he was struck by a slap shot by teammate Gaston Gingras in a game March 11. Scans have revealed no broken bones.

Exhibition Baseball

Tocsdoy's Resetts
Chicoso (AL) 3. New York (NL) 0
St. Louis à Konges City 3
Toronto 9, Philipburgh 2
Altonio 7, Taxos 4
Altonio 7, Taxos 4
Altonio 12, U.of Migral 4
Chicoso (NL) 4, Millimoukee 3
Outlond (SS) 7, Son Diago 4
Chrestond 4, Son Frostisco 4 eland & San Free Segitie (SS) 2, Dakland (SS) 2 California 7, Seattle (SS) 1 Milwaykee 11, Arizona State 18 low York (ALI & Phi

and the contrast of the contra

ter chance to defend against the spread-court game."
Pimm said his arc concept will

be submitted to the rules committee when it meets in New Orleans at the end of the month. "I think the clock is the last re-

sort," Newell said. "We've solved our other problems with a time element. The 10-second line was established in the '30s [teams must cross the center line within 10 seconds]. Then ... when big men came into the game and camped under the basket, the three-second rule came into effect. And the foul lane has been widened over the

"The distance of the arc is the important thing, and I'd like to see some experimentations before I'd say it should be 26 feet or 36 feet."

NBA: "Scared to Death"

Newell believes a shot clock would deprive college coaches with only average personnel a chance

However, you don't change the entire game to take care of an incutting off your arm because you have a hangnail." Newell says it's incongruous that some coaches want a shot

clock but don't want to outlaw zone defenses. "The NBA is scared

to death of the zone. They won't even consider putting it in," he "They say they can't get a shot off in 24 seconds. Now if they feel arc, it can't go back out of it or it that strongly that the zone is such

Bartow says his conference, the

Transactions

BASEBALL American Leotee
BOSTON—Assigned Dennis Bertt, Jerry Kine
and Mike Smithean, sitchers, and John Liciart,
catcher, to Powtucket of the International
Leoque: and Jack Gutterrac, shortstee, and
Marc Sullivan, exteher, to Bristal of the Eastern
Leoque.
CHICAGO—Releoged Steve Dillard, infielder,
from Torras, building, and Larry Edwards, Burt

Lagge.
CHICAGO—Released Stave Dilitard, Infielder, Ray Torres, buffielder, and Larry Edwards, Burt Geiger, Jim Stavy and Milke Majifiand, pitchers, Sold the cartrage of Dove Edwards, Gother, to Howell of the Pacific Coast League.

NEW YORK—Sent Dove Wehrmetster, pitcher, to their minor league come.
TORONTO—Acquired Dove Geisel, elicher, from the Chicago Cuts to complete a trude of Dec. 28 find sent Pout Mirabetta, pitcher, fo the Cuts. Signed Roy Les Jackson, pitcher, Piaced Doug Won Chal, pitcher, an the restricted list, Metisoal League.

ATLANTA—Traded Ed Allier, outfielder, to the Defroit Tiers for Roger Weaver, pitcher.
ST. LOUIS—Sent John Futshams and John Studer, pitchers, Allice Calles, first bestman, and Ranted Sontone, infleder, to their miner league complex, Atlanuscad that Shaper, Calles and Santona Will play for Louisville at the American Association and Futsham will pitch for St.Petersbury of the Plorida State Loague, Rehumad Al Otmated, pitcher, le Leuisville.

SAN DIEGO—Sent Steve Fireovid, Tim Homm, Mark Thurmond and Dove Dravetciv, elichers, and Alan Wigefre, outfielder, to Hawail with a Purkler Cense League, Assigned Milke with Purkler Cense League, Assigned Milke

National Basketball Assoc SEATTLE—Walved John John Cityated Wally Walker, forward. FOOTBALL

Noticeal Postball League

N.Y. JETS—Signad Poul Columbio, Phil
Nation and Dave Greenholds, Halt ands, Kolga,
Ellian and Tem McCommosphoy, wide receivers,
Joe Back, center, Jett Brockhaus, punter, and
Derrick Godgard, detensive back. Derrick Gedgard, detensive back.

ST. LOUIS—Signed Kirby Criswell, detensive and, to a series of one-year contracts.

COLLEGE

ARIZONA ST.—Nomed Seb Padilia on operation football coach.

NORTHEASTERN—Signed Jim Cothous, head basketball coach, to 6 leng-term contract.

VA. TECH—Named Babby Stevens on assistant basketball coach.

Cooney-Holmes Confirmed

The Associated Press
NEW YORK — Gerry Cooney
will fight Larry Holmes, the World
Boxing Council heavyweight champion, in Las Vegas June 11, it was confirmed Tuesday. An injury to Cooney's left shoulder, sustaining in training camp, had forced the postponement from March 15 of what could be the biggest moneymaking fight in history. Soon thereafter, the June 11 date was announced. Cooney said Tuesday he would resume sparring carly next month.

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Africa, ex-Fr. comm. (arr) 5	230.00	115.00	63.00	Luxembourg L.Fr.	5,400,00	2,700.00	1,500 00
Africa, others (air) 5	330.00	165.00	92.00	Malagasy (air) 5	330.00	165.00	92 00
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Bulgaria (air)	230.00	115.00	63.00	Netherlands Fl.	406.00	203.00	1120
Canada (air) \$	330.00	165.00	92.00	Norway (air) N.Kr.	810.00	405.00	225 00
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Greece (air) Dr.	7,200.00	3,600.00	1,980.00	Switzerland S.Fr.	320.00	160.00	90 0
Hungary (air)	230.00	115.00	63.00	Tunisia (air)	230.00	115.00	63.0
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Art Buchwald

Our Town

WASHINGTON - News Item - The town of Kennesaw, Ga., has just passed an ordinance requiring the head of every household to own a gun and ammunition. The law was prompted by a recent ordinance passed in Morton Grove, Ill., banning the possession of handguns by all residents, ex-

cept police officers and military Stage Mana-er: The name of the town is Kennesaw. Georgia. It's a town. nice y'k<u>now</u> mean? Nobody

remarkable ever came out of it s'far as we know. We're just plain simple tolk here, we can't claim to be nothing more than just another town along Route 41.

"I better show you around a bit. That large yellow house with the funeral wreath in front of it belongs to the Kettermans. Two days

8 Sc Be 12 "-

ALGAR ALGAEI AMSTE AMSTE AMSTE AMSTE BELGR BELGR BELGR BEUSSI BUSSI CAIRO CAPE T CASAB CHICAL

Drug Firms Cite Leisure for Rash Of New Diseases

United Press International
BASEL, Switzerland — Television legs" and "punk eye" are two of the latest diseases associated with leisure activities, Swiss pharmaceutical companies report in their industry newsletter.

Television legs, or what doctors call television thrombosis, which can cause blood clots in the legs, mainly afflicts elderly people who spend a lot of time sitting and watching the tube, the latest issue of the newsletter said.

Young people increasingly suf-fer various afflictions ranging from "jeans dermatitis" and "disco fingers" to "punk eye," a blood hemorrhage caused by violent leaps required by some dances favored by punk rockers, the pharmaceutical newsletter asserted.

"Disco fingers" come from snapping one's fingers in time to the beat of disco music while "jeans dermatitis" comprises a variety of skin diseases brought on by wearing tight jeans without un-

AMERICA CALLING

ago Hodding Ketterman shot his son, Junior, who was trying to sneak in the window at three o'clock in the morning and Hodding thought he was a thief. The town feels terrible about it, but everyone says Junior should have

"There's one of our leading citizens, Jeffrey Bean, on his way down to the Sears Roebuck parking lot to have a shootout with Abel Grimstead. It seems leffrey's dog knocked over all of Abel's garbage, and this made Abel real mad and he took his Smith and Wesson and pumped the dog full of lead. Most folks in town think Abel overreacted, but Abel says that's what guns are for, and there's nothing on the books says you can't shoot a dog on your proper-

"Here comes Doc Lafferty. He looks a little peaked. He's been at the hospital all night removing a bullet from Hart Doubleday, who was practicing drawing his gum in front of the mirror and shot himself in the leg.

"Over there is the courthouse. There's lots of excitement there because Betty Bentley is on trial for emptying her 45 into Lorelei Lee, who she suspected was playing around with her husband, Charles. Betty says it was an accident, and the gun went off while she was showing Lorelei how she won a silver cup at the Kennesaw Handgun church picnic last month.

"Here comes Hiram Dollop, who's become the village idiot because he refused to have a nistol in his house on religious grounds. Everyone thinks he's crazy, but he's harmless and except for the kids throwing mud at him because he doesn't own a gun, we leave him

"Don't get nervous about those shots you just heard. That's 80year-old Sam Francis. Every time the postman forgets to bring Sam his Social Security check, Sam starts shooting at the mail truck.

"Well, it's getting on to bedtime. The Putnams are having a party to celebrate the opening of a new pistol range they built in their basement. Outside of that, most of the people in our town are tucked into bed, their guns under their pillows, sleeping sweet dreams after another eventful day. Good night all." © 1982, Los Angeles Times Syndicate

Nina Morishige — Rhodes Scholar

Everything as Simple as Possible, But Not Simpler,' Said Einstein

By Ben A. Franklin New York Times Service

BALTIMORE — Nina Teresa Morishige, the Japanese-American mathematical genius who, at age 18, is the youngest woman to win a Rhodes Scholarship, has worked her way through an impressive list of honors, academic and other, during her four undergraduate semesters here at Johns Hopkins University.

A student on full scholarship, she deals with such esoterica as the Yang-Mills field theory, the extraterrestrial lift of the quark and particle physics, all of which have been focal interests during her advanced work, much of it at the graduate level.

On the basis of her record here and elsewhere, there seems little that the poised, fast-talking daughter of a professor of phys-ics and a scholar in literature her mind to it. She is to graduate in May with bachelor's and master's degrees - and a 4.0 gradepoint average, the maximum --in courses that range from real analysis (a quintessence of advanced algebra that she calls "memorable") to differential topology (a highly specialized form of geometry) and electromagnetic theory.

10 Measured at 171

Morishige said that she was found to be a genius at age 4, with an IQ measured then at 171. At 11 she entered the seventh grade in Edmond, a suburb of Oklahoma City, and, having played since age 5, won first place in the national piano "key-board achievement audition" of the Music Teachers' National Association.

Tervo Morishige, Nina's fa-ther, who teaches at Central State University in Edmond, carried home his college physics books and others borrowed from colleagues to encourage his daughter's education. Today, says Nina, who also has two sisters, both high achievers, she has "pretty much passed" her father in conceptual mathematics.

In junior high school she took up the flute so she could play in

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CHARMING EARLY GEORGIAN

the band, and the violin "because it is the most beautiful instrument." Before she was 16 she had won awards as an outstanding soloist on both flute and piano and was invited to give a solo pi-ano performance with the Okla-

homa Symphony Orchestra.
"Because Mom wanted me to quit softball," she recalled there was the risk that the virtuoso instrumental fingers might be broken — she started playing olf at a course near her house. She won first place in the Professional Golfers Association national junior girls' division dur-ing her seventh, eighth and ninth

She has accumulated other academic and musical honors, including the Central State Univer-sity scholastic tournament in mathematics, physics, Latin and computer science. (She says that while computer science is "really

boring," she finds both "philo-sophical appeal" and "rigor" in advanced mathematics.) She ranks second on the junior varsity women's fencing team. Pinned to her bedroom wall beside the fencing schedule is a quotation from Einstein: "Make everything as simple as possible, but not simpler."

Campus Disc Jockey

Morishige spins records as a classical disc jockey on the campus radio station. As a condition her scholarship, she is a paid 15-hour-a-week laboratory assistant. She plays chess and — "When I have the money for it" quarter-in-the-slot electronic games. With all that and her piano lessons at the Peabody Conservatory here, she carried 33 credit-hours last semester, the average is 15.

At Oxford University ber

Rhodes Scholarship - one of 32 won by Americans — will provide the equivalent of \$17,000 a year for two years of graduate study in theoretical mathematics and physics. She hopes to find "welcome relief" from the "prag-matic atmosphere" of Johns Hopkins, an institution she de-scribes as "dominated by exceedingly competitive pre-medical Morishige's parents, Japanese-born intellectuals who met in this

country on fellowships, are permanent immigrants but not citizens. Her mother, Setsuko, is an interior decorator in the Japanese mode and teaches flower arrangement

'Pals,' Not 'Dates'

Nina, who is anniably undomestic, has "pals" but is "too busy for or not interested in "That, after all, depends on what your goals are," she explained. "To be a domestic, social person you don't have to work hard. But if you want to do research, as I do, you must go always one step beyond what seems possible." That has required an average of one night a week "staying up all night read-

Through it all Morishige is cheerfully relaxed about her achievement. In the essay accompanying her Rhodes application, she described the unavoidable intrusions into her life of intellectual prowess and mathematical

"I aspired to be a concert pia nist at one time," she wrote, "and were it not for my intellectual development I would have pursued that career." She hopes to continue with the piano in London.

Referring to her braininess, she said, "It's like some people are born with athletic ability or beauty of something. It's just a

She views the talent for tidy thought with almost lyrical affection. Her essay describes her fascination with mathematics - "so noble and aesthetic in all its abstract purity, with none of the elements of inaccuracy inherent in the scientific disciplines."

"The Water Horse" that retraces the steps of her grandfather Ernest. Margaux will visit Cuba, Spain, Venice, Austria, Kenya, Key West and Sun Valley to find the places where the writer went and to talk to people he knew. So far, interviews with Fidel Castro

and the Spanish builfighter Luis Miguel Dominguin have been set up, and the search is on in Paris for people who remember the Gertrude Stein set. Margaux's French husband, Bernard Foochet, will direct the film. He has formed his own company with "Star Wars" producer George Lakes for the venture, in co-production with Bavaria Films. The 14 weeks of shooting start in July.

Margaux Hemingway, the model and actress, is planning to set to

work on a documentary titled

Nine athletes, including the son of British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, have filed a lawsuit against a sports clothing manufacturer for nonpayment of endorsement fees. The suit was filed in Pennsylvania against Active Sportswear International, makers of the Player's Collection tennis clothing line, and its owners, Les Mersky and Larry Berman of Philadelphia. The suit alleges substantial nonpayment of fees relating to clothing endorsement contracts involving tennis players Manuel Orantes of Spain, Americans Dick Stockton, Erik van Dillen, Tom Gorman, Joanne Russell, Peanut Louie and Kathy May, Ilana Kloss of South Africa and race car driver Mark Thatcher. The case is expected to go to trial this summer.

A black South African journalist banned from working by his government has been awarded the Nieman Foundation's Louis M. Lyons award for conscience and integrity in journalism. Joseph Thiolog, 40, is the first foreign national to receive the award. Thloloe has worked for several Johannesburg newspapers, including The World, now banned, and The Post, closed under threat of banning in 1980. He was jailed by South African security police twice in the late 1970s for a total of more than two years. The South African government has given no reason for Thloloe's banning in January, 1981, or for his previous jailings.

Donny Osmond's first crack at Broadway was a flop. His \$1.2-million musical, "Little Johnny

PEOPLE: Margaux anu Husburn.
Plan Hemingway Film Jones," closed one day after it officially opened, after a series of bad reviews. Osmond refused to com-ment, but in an interview before opening night, he said, "No matter what happens, I've really enjoyed this. I fell in love with the music because it's what I am, a true-blue American. So no matter what, I'll always ask people to give my regards to Broadway."

Margaux and Husband

L. Bruce Laingen, who as charge d'affaires in Tehran was the highest-ranking of the 52 Americans held hostage in Iran, has rejected pleas from a group of prominent Maryland Republicans to run for the Republican nomination for senator. However, he did not rule out a future in politics, noting that "as is true in the Foreign Service, in politics one never rules out one's

Celebrity lawyer Marvin Mitchelson has denied that he is the father of a baby born to a woman who has already filed a paternity suit against Los Angeles Lakers basket-ball player Mitch Kupchak. Sosan Riley, 27, a teacher, filed a paternity suit against Kupchak last month, claiming he was the father of her 5-month-old son, Kyle Alexander. The suit was amended last week by her attorney, Robert K. Steinberg, to include Mitchelson because the woman claimed she also had intercourse with him during the time in which the child was conceived. Mitchelson, who won the country's first "palimony" suit against the actor Lee Marvin, denied the charges in the amended paternity action. "I have always championed women's rights," he said, "but this is a woman's wrong. an obvious attempt to seek publicity at my expense."

C. Vernon Ayers, the mayor of Kingston, Ga., was so desperate to get a famous person to attend Kingston's annual historical festival next month that he issued a public appeal for a celebrity. After hearing telephoned offers from ob-scure disk jockeys, struggling singers, an unknown actress and a Canadian impressionist, he signed up Wally Amos. Amos is better known as Famous Amos, the manufacturer of chocolate-chip cookies, although not, it turns out, in northern Georgia. "I was not fa-miliar with him," said Ayers, who said he accepted the word of Amos' public-relations representative that he was indeed famous.

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